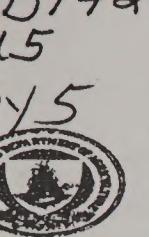


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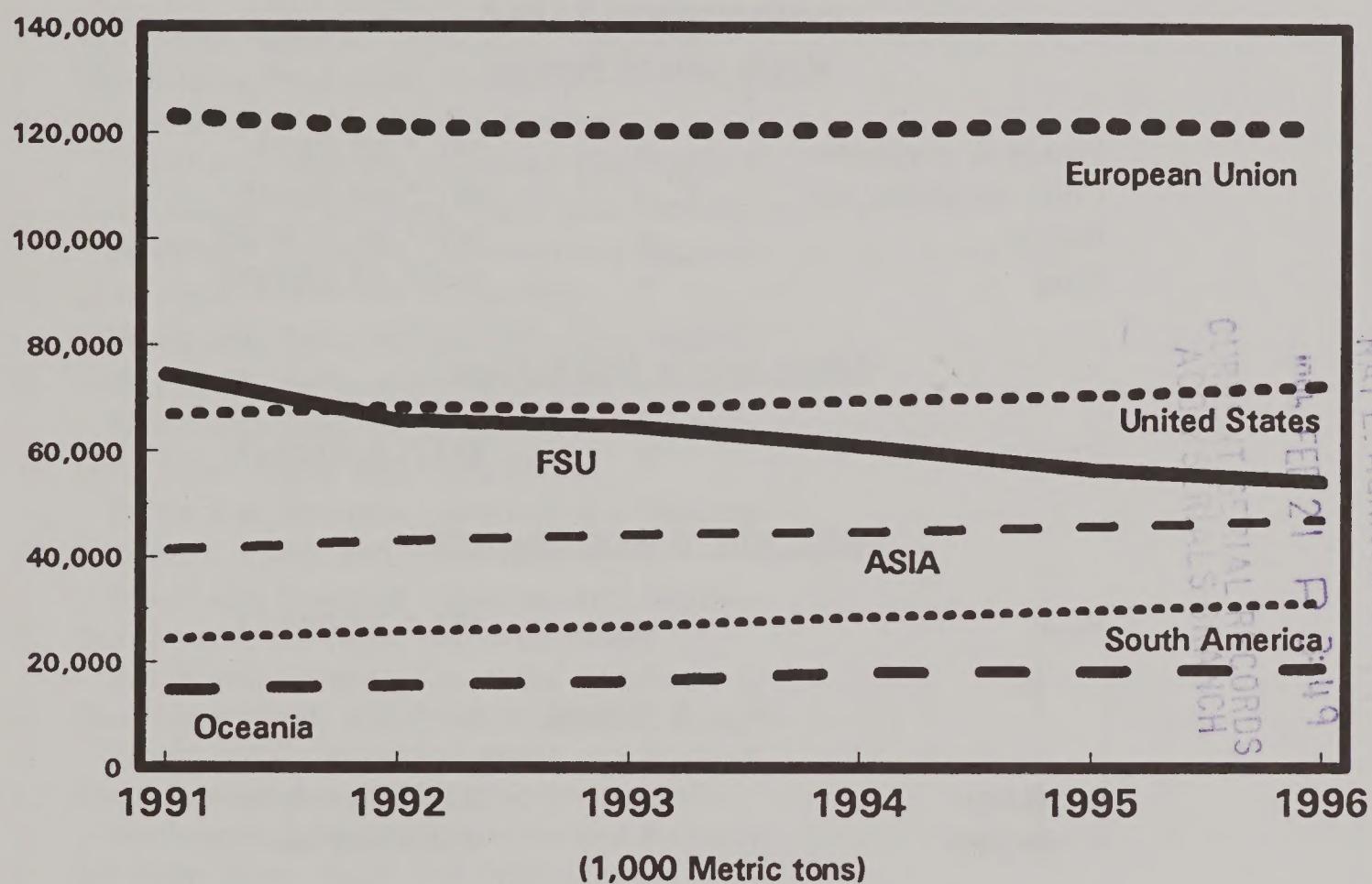
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 01-96
January 1996

World Agricultural Production

SD

Cow Milk Production In Selected Countries



Production Articles This Month

Dairy In Selected Countries

Avocados In Selected Countries

Tomatoes In Selected Countries

Durum Wheat Situation

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-310), January 16, 1996.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on February 12, 1996.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
--------	---	---------------

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

January 1996

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1995/96</u>	
Wheat	5
Coarse Grains	5
Rice	6
Oilseeds	6
Cotton	8
<u>TABLES</u>	
Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production	9
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary	10
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	11
Table 4. Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	12
Table 5. Corn Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	13
Table 6. Barley Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	14
Table 7. Oats Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	15
Table 8. Rye Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	16
Table 9. Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	17
Table 10. Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	18
Table 11. Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	19
Table 12. Soybean Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	20
Table 13. Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	21
Table 14. Peanut Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	22
Table 15. Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	23
Table 16. Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	24
Table 17. Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	25
Table 18. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	26

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Table 19. Reliability of January Production Projections	27
<u>MAPS</u>	
Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights	28
Map 2. January Normal Crop Calendar	29
Map 3. February Normal Crop Calendar	30
Map 4. Former Soviet Union, Major Agricultural Areas	36
<u>WEATHER BRIEFS</u>	
Brazil: Late December Rainfall Eases Dryness in South	31
Argentina: Beneficial Rain, but Some Heat Stress	31
South Africa: Abundant Moisture for 1996 Corn Crop	32
<u>PRODUCTION BRIEFS</u>	
Chile: Mediterranean Fruit Flies Eliminated	33
Dominican Republic: Coffee Forecast Lowered Due To Rains	33
El Salvador: Coffee Crop Adversely Affected by Rains	34
Guatemala: Snow Pea and Blackberry Crops Damaged by Frost	34
Jamaica: Coffee Crop Forecast Higher	34
Turkey: Sugar Production Forecast Lowered	34
Venezuela: Banana Production Up Due To Strong Domestic Prices	35
Former Soviet Union: Weather and Crop Developments	35
<u>FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES</u>	
Dairy Production in Selected Countries	37
Avocado Production in Selected Countries	50
Processing Tomato Production in Selected Countries	53
Durum Wheat Situation	57
<u>FEATURE TABLES</u>	
Table 20. Milk Cow Numbers in Selected Countries	44
Table 21. Cow Milk Production in Selected Countries	45
Table 22. Butter Production in Selected Countries	46
Table 23. Cheese Production in Selected Countries	47
Table 24. Nonfat Dry Milk Production in Selected Countries	48
Table 25. Casein Production in Selected Countries	49
Table 26. Tomato Production in Selected Countries	55
Table 27. Durum Wheat Area in Selected Countries, 1984/85 - 1995/96	59
Table 28. Durum Wheat Yield in Selected Countries, 1984/85 - 1995/96	60
Table 29. Durum Wheat Production in Selected Countries, 1984/85 - 1995/96	61

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1995/96

January 1996

WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1994/95</u> (%)	
World	533.6	+0.1	+0	+2	Production is estimated higher due to increases in the United States and the total foreign category.
United States	59.5	+0.1	+0	-6	Production is estimated higher due to a slight increase in area.
Total Foreign	474.1	+0.1	+0	+3	Production is estimated slightly higher due to minor adjustments in South Africa and the EU-15 which more than offset a small reduction in Brazil.

COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1994/95</u> (%)	
World	783.8	-3.1	-0	-9	Production is estimated lower this month due to reductions in the total foreign category and the United States.
United States	209.4	-0.2	-0	-26	Production is estimated lower due to reduced yields for sorghum, barley, and oats.
Total Foreign	574.4	-2.9	-1	-1	Production is estimated lower due to reduced estimates for Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico.
Brazil	31.8	-2.0	-6	-16	Production is estimated lower due to hot, dry weather in Rio Grande do Sul which reduced corn area and yield.
Argentina	14.1	-0.5	-3	+6	Production is estimated lower due to excessively high temperatures and sporadic precipitation in portions of the corn growing regions.
Mexico	20.7	-0.5	-2	-5	Production is estimated lower based on harvest results that indicate lower yield due to the late start of the rainy season.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>From 1994/95</u> (%)	
World	367.4	+8.0	+2	+2	Production is estimated higher due to increases in the total foreign category which more than offset a slight decline in the United States.
United States	5.7	-0.0	-0	-13	Production is estimated lower due to a decline in yield.
Total Foreign	361.8	+8.0	+2	+2	Production is estimated higher this month due to increases in China, Thailand, and Vietnam.
China	133.0	+7.0	+6	+8	Production is estimated higher based on field travel by members of the U.S. Agricultural Office in Beijing and analyses of official Chinese total grain production statistics. Projected losses in the early-rice crop due to flooding were not as great as previously expected and were more than offset by increased area of later varieties and improved weather.
Vietnam	16.6	+0.6	+4	+4	Production is estimated higher based on official revisions of past crops. Harvested area and yield continue to trend higher.
Thailand	14.2	+0.3	+3	+1	Production is estimated higher based on reports that flood damage was offset by favorable weather in other rice producing areas. Second-crop rice is estimated at a bumper level.

OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	1995/96				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Forecast</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>From 1994/95</u> (%)	
World	252.2	-2.0	-1	-3	Production is estimated lower this month due to reductions in the United States and the total foreign category.
United States	68.5	-1.2	-2	-14	Production is estimated lower primarily due to year-end production adjustments for soybeans and sunflowerseed, with only small changes in other U.S. oilseed crops.
Total Foreign	183.7	-0.8	-0	+2	Production is estimated lower this month due to lower projections for South American soybeans along with a lower estimate for the FSU-12 cottonseed harvest.

OILSEEDS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Forecast</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1994/95</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
Brazil	24.0	-0.3	-1	-10	Production is estimated lower this month based on unfavorable growing conditions in the Center-South, especially in Rio Grande do Sul.
FSU-12	10.7	-0.3	-2	+23	Production is estimated lower this month based on reduced cottonseed production in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.
Argentina	19.5	-0.2	-1	+3	Production is estimated lower this month due to dry conditions in the major soybean growing areas over the past 30 days, especially in Cordoba.
Paraguay	2.1	-0.1	-4	-14	Production is estimated lower due to below normal rainfall in the major soybean growing regions of the southeast which reduced yields.
Hungary	0.9	-0.1	-11	+23	Production is estimated lower this month based on harvest reports indicating sunflower area is slightly below expectations.

PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----				<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Forecast</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>From 1994/95</u>	
	MMT	MMT	(%)	(%)	
World	15.4	-0.0	-0	+7	Production is estimated lower due to a slight decline in Cote d'Ivoire. A record crop is still estimated for 1995/96.

COTTON

<u>Country</u>	----- 1995/96 -----			Change	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current Estimate</u>	<u>Monthly Change</u>	<u>Monthly Change (%)</u>	<u>From 1994/95 (%)</u>	
MBALES	MBALES	(%)	(%)		
World	89.1	-0.4	-0	+4	Production is estimated lower this month due to reductions in the United States and total foreign category.
United States	18.0	-0.3	-1	-9	Production is estimated lower due to yield reductions in Texas, the Carolinas, and Florida.
Total Foreign	71.2	-0.2	-0	+8	Production is forecast lower due to a significant drop in the FSU-12, which more than offset gains in Turkey and Argentina.
FSU-12	8.5	-0.5	-6	-3	Production is estimated lower due to a decline of 0.3 million bales in Uzbekistan and a drop of 0.2 million bales in Turkmenistan, reflecting continued problems with their ginning equipment--reducing lint outturn.
Turkey	3.9	+0.2	+5	+33	Production is estimated higher due to larger area and better-than-average yields resulting from favorable weather throughout most of the growing season.
Argentina	1.9	+0.1	+6	+18	Production is estimated higher due to increased area.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION			
	Prel.	Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	
--Million acres--													
All Wheat	72.2	70.3	69.2	62.7	61.8	61.0	38.2	37.6	35.9	35.8	2,396	2,321	2,183
Winter	51.6	49.2	48.7	43.8	41.4	41.0	40.2	40.2	37.8	37.7	1,760	1,662	1,551
Other	20.6	21.1	20.5	18.9	20.4	20.0	33.7	32.3	31.9	32.0	636	659	632
Soybeans	60.1	61.7	62.6	57.3	60.9	61.6	32.6	41.4	35.4	34.9	1,871	2,517	2,183
Corn	73.2	79.2	71.2	62.9	72.9	65.0	100.7	138.6	113.7	113.5	6,336	10,103	7,374
Sorghum	9.9	9.8	9.5	8.9	8.9	8.3	59.9	72.8	56.4	55.6	534	649	464
Barley	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.3	58.9	56.2	57.6	57.2	398	375	361
Oats	7.9	6.6	6.3	3.8	4.0	3.0	54.4	57.1	55.2	54.7	207	229	163
Rice	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.1	5,510	5,964	5,635	5,621	156.1	197.8	174.2
All Cotton	13.4	13.7	16.9	12.8	13.3	16.0	606	708	551	540	16.1	19.7	18.2
--Bushels per acre--													
--Pounds per acre--													
--Million CWT--													
--Million 480-pound bales--													

World Crop Production Summary

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2 / includes wheat, barley, maize, grams, and rice (maize), etc.....

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, etc.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production

TABLE 3
Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production		Change in Production	
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.
	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.
Million hectares								
World	221.07	214.31	216.93	217.19	2.53	2.44	2.46	2.46
United States	25.38	25.00	24.65	24.67	2.57	2.53	2.41	2.41
Total Foreign	195.69	189.31	192.28	192.52	2.53	2.42	2.47	2.46
Metric tons per hectare								
Major Exporters	41.30	39.69	41.45	41.62	3.30	3.22	3.31	3.29
EU-15	15.74	15.75	15.85	16.02	5.27	5.39	5.43	5.38
France	4.52	4.63	4.75	4.75	6.48	6.68	6.53	6.53
United Kingdom	1.80	1.81	1.90	1.90	7.18	7.35	7.45	7.45
Germany	2.40	2.44	2.60	2.60	6.58	6.75	6.85	6.85
Canada	12.38	10.84	11.25	11.25	2.20	2.13	2.26	2.26
Australia	8.38	8.00	9.85	9.85	1.97	1.11	1.73	1.73
Argentina	4.80	5.10	4.50	4.50	2.02	2.16	1.89	1.89
Major Importers	89.08	85.70	85.69	85.70	2.51	2.35	2.30	2.30
China	30.24	28.98	28.90	28.90	3.52	3.43	3.46	3.46
FSU-12	44.57	41.82	43.93	43.93	1.84	1.42	1.31	1.31
Russia	23.52	22.15	23.00	23.00	1.85	1.45	1.22	1.22
Ukraine	5.75	4.51	5.50	5.50	3.80	3.07	3.00	3.00
Kazakhstan	12.75	12.60	12.50	12.50	0.91	0.72	0.58	0.58
Baltic States	0.59	0.41	0.44	0.44	2.26	1.97	1.94	1.94
Eastern Europe	9.97	10.08	9.70	9.70	3.07	3.37	3.68	3.68
Poland	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.30	3.19	3.58	3.58
Romania	2.30	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.30	2.56	3.25	3.25
Egypt	0.89	0.73	0.95	0.95	5.35	5.62	5.26	4.78
Morocco	2.31	3.05	1.70	1.70	0.68	1.81	0.65	1.57
Brazil	1.41	1.37	1.03	1.03	1.50	1.60	1.55	1.46
Other Foreign	65.30	63.92	65.14	65.20	2.05	2.03	2.15	2.15
India	24.59	24.92	24.97	24.97	2.33	2.37	2.61	2.61
Turkey	8.85	8.60	8.55	8.55	1.86	1.71	1.81	1.81
Pakistan	8.30	8.03	8.18	8.18	1.95	1.88	2.07	2.07
Mexico	0.88	0.95	0.85	0.85	4.07	4.21	4.24	4.24
Saudi Arabia	0.80	0.58	0.47	0.47	4.53	4.31	4.30	4.30
Rep. of South Africa	1.07	1.04	1.30	1.36	1.85	1.77	1.69	1.69
Others	20.82	19.81	20.83	20.83	1.67	1.64	1.67	1.67

TABLE 4
Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production				
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.
	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	311.68	315.22	303.45	303.10	2.53	2.74	2.59	2.59	790.07	862.38	786.92	783.82	-3.09	-0.39
United States	33.50	37.59	33.45	33.54	5.57	7.58	6.26	6.24	186.45	284.89	209.57	209.42	-0.15	-0.07
Total Foreign	278.18	277.63	269.99	269.55	2.17	2.08	2.14	2.13	603.61	577.50	577.35	574.40	-2.95	-0.51
Major Exporters	21.85	19.87	21.76	21.76	2.92	2.56	2.81	2.79	63.84	50.78	61.20	60.80	-0.40	-0.65
Canada	6.90	6.96	6.96	6.96	3.49	3.36	3.46	3.46	24.04	23.39	24.09	24.09	0.00	0.00
Argentina	3.71	3.51	3.90	3.90	3.58	3.81	3.75	3.62	13.29	13.37	14.63	14.13	-0.50	-3.42
Australia	5.03	4.07	5.09	5.09	1.96	1.23	1.77	1.77	9.84	5.02	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00
South Africa, Rep.	4.99	3.98	4.51	4.51	2.72	1.31	2.15	2.15	13.59	5.21	9.69	9.69	0.00	0.00
Thailand	1.22	1.36	1.31	1.31	2.52	2.79	2.90	2.98	3.08	3.80	3.80	3.90	0.10	2.63
Major Importers	99.62	95.98	90.16	90.14	2.58	2.49	2.53	2.53	256.57	238.76	228.47	227.95	-0.52	-0.23
FSU-12	52.06	49.25	44.39	44.39	1.77	1.62	1.44	1.44	92.08	79.73	64.02	64.02	0.00	0.00
Russia	32.09	30.25	28.10	28.10	1.59	1.50	1.24	1.24	50.89	45.25	34.75	34.75	0.00	-10.50
Ukraine	6.75	7.00	6.30	6.30	3.01	2.65	2.65	2.65	20.29	18.53	16.70	16.70	0.00	-1.83
Kazakhstan	8.80	7.74	5.81	5.81	1.06	0.89	0.58	0.58	9.37	6.86	3.38	3.38	0.00	-3.48
Baltic States	1.63	1.51	1.29	1.29	2.00	1.73	1.61	1.61	3.25	2.60	2.08	2.08	0.00	-0.52
EU-15	18.92	18.71	18.54	18.52	4.88	4.64	4.78	4.78	92.43	86.79	88.57	88.55	-0.02	-0.02
Germany	3.83	3.80	3.95	3.95	5.17	5.22	5.53	5.53	19.78	19.83	21.83	21.83	0.00	1.99
France	3.94	3.47	3.42	3.42	6.60	6.40	6.48	6.48	25.99	22.20	22.15	22.15	0.00	-0.05
Eastern Europe	16.69	16.67	16.29	16.29	2.66	2.78	3.12	3.12	44.47	46.30	50.86	50.86	0.00	4.57
Poland	6.04	6.01	6.15	6.15	2.52	2.35	2.68	2.68	15.24	14.14	16.50	16.50	0.00	2.36
Romania	4.14	4.15	3.97	3.97	2.46	2.59	3.01	3.01	10.16	10.75	11.95	11.95	0.00	1.20
Czech Rep.	0.82	0.86	0.81	0.81	3.86	3.72	3.85	3.85	3.16	3.21	3.12	3.12	0.00	-0.09
Mexico	9.94	9.45	9.25	9.25	2.28	2.31	2.29	2.29	22.71	21.80	21.20	20.70	-0.50	-2.36
Other W. Europe	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.39	4.23	3.89	4.44	4.44	1.64	1.54	1.74	1.74	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	156.71	161.78	158.08	157.66	1.81	1.78	1.82	1.82	283.20	287.95	287.68	285.65	-2.03	-0.71
China	25.81	26.30	27.84	27.84	4.52	4.29	4.37	4.37	116.74	112.88	121.64	121.64	0.00	8.76
India	33.19	34.30	32.80	32.80	0.94	0.90	0.91	0.91	31.15	31.00	29.90	29.90	0.00	-1.10
Brazil	14.25	14.74	14.57	14.17	2.37	2.56	2.32	2.24	33.76	37.72	33.76	31.76	-2.00	-5.92
Turkey	4.60	4.48	4.52	4.52	2.27	2.05	2.09	2.09	10.44	9.18	9.46	9.46	0.00	0.28
Indonesia	2.95	3.00	2.95	2.95	1.83	1.73	1.80	1.80	5.40	5.20	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.10
Philippines	3.10	2.97	2.75	2.75	1.62	1.53	1.56	1.56	5.03	4.53	4.30	4.30	0.00	-0.23
Others	72.82	76.00	72.66	72.64	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.15	80.68	87.45	83.33	83.30	-0.03	-4.15

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Jan.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Dec.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Jan.	From last month	From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95		1993/94	1994/95		1993/94	1994/95	Dec.			
Million hectares												
World	129.66	132.68	131.15	130.78	3.63	4.19	3.82	3.81	471.00	555.27	501.57	498.64
United States	25.46	29.50	26.24	26.30	6.32	8.70	7.14	7.12	160.95	256.62	187.30	187.31
Total Foreign	104.19	103.18	104.91	104.48	2.98	2.89	3.00	2.98	310.05	298.65	314.27	311.34
Major Exporters	7.37	6.70	7.45	7.45	3.50	2.86	3.30	3.25	25.78	19.15	24.60	24.20
Argentina	2.40	2.50	2.80	2.80	4.17	4.36	4.29	4.11	10.00	10.90	12.00	11.50
South Africa	3.90	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.30	1.55	2.57	2.57	12.88	4.65	9.00	9.00
Thailand	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.15	2.71	3.00	3.13	3.22	2.90	3.60	3.60	3.70
Major Importers	22.67	20.82	21.23	21.22	3.50	3.53	3.65	3.63	79.40	73.57	77.48	76.98
Eastern Europe	7.23	7.07	6.94	6.94	2.79	3.12	3.51	3.51	20.17	22.04	24.33	24.33
Romania	3.10	3.00	3.13	3.13	2.58	2.83	3.10	3.10	8.00	8.50	9.70	9.70
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.81	3.22	3.57	3.57	5.91	6.76	7.50	7.50
EU-15	3.79	3.71	3.71	3.70	8.05	7.67	7.76	7.78	30.49	28.45	28.77	28.77
France	1.85	1.64	1.67	1.67	8.03	7.72	7.49	7.49	14.84	12.64	12.50	12.50
Italy	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.94	8.66	8.22	9.04	9.04	8.03	7.48	8.50	8.50
Mexico	8.56	8.00	7.50	7.50	2.24	2.28	2.20	2.13	19.14	18.20	16.50	16.00
FSU-12	2.99	1.93	3.01	3.01	3.02	2.21	2.46	2.46	9.02	4.26	7.41	7.41
Russia	0.81	0.50	1.00	1.00	3.04	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.45	0.90	1.80	1.80
Ukraine	1.33	0.65	1.20	1.20	2.84	2.36	2.67	2.67	3.79	1.54	3.20	3.20
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.08	8.67	9.20	9.20	0.21	0.26	0.23	0.23
Others	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.05	4.46	4.49	4.75	4.75	0.37	0.37	0.24	0.24
Other Foreign	74.15	75.66	76.23	75.81	2.76	2.72	2.78	2.77	204.87	205.92	212.19	210.16
China	20.69	21.15	22.70	22.70	4.96	4.69	4.76	4.76	102.70	99.28	108.00	108.00
Brazil	13.69	14.18	14.00	13.60	2.41	2.61	2.36	2.28	32.93	36.94	33.00	31.00
India	5.99	6.10	6.00	6.00	1.58	1.52	1.63	1.63	9.48	9.30	9.80	9.80
Canada	0.99	0.96	1.00	1.00	6.59	7.37	7.25	7.25	6.50	7.04	7.25	7.25
Indonesia	2.95	3.00	2.95	2.95	1.83	1.73	1.80	1.80	5.40	5.20	5.30	5.30
Philippines	3.10	2.97	2.75	2.75	1.62	1.53	1.56	1.56	5.03	4.53	4.30	4.30
Egypt	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	6.14	6.38	6.47	6.47	4.98	5.65	5.50	5.50
Zimbabwe	1.40	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.54	0.60	1.67	1.67	2.16	0.84	2.00	2.00
Others	24.53	25.02	24.78	24.76	1.45	1.48	1.49	1.49	35.68	37.14	37.04	37.01

Barley Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	1993/94	1994/95	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	From last month	From last year
World	19.73	19.87	18.41	18.41	1.79	1.68	1.61	1.61	1.61	29.55	-0.02	-0.07	-3.87 -11.58
United States	1.54	1.62	1.20	1.20	1.95	2.05	1.98	1.96	1.96	2.35	-0.02	-0.84	-0.98 -29.33
Total Foreign	18.19	18.25	17.21	17.21	1.78	1.65	1.58	1.58	1.58	27.20	0.00	0.00	-2.89 -9.62
FSU-12	9.80	9.99	9.35	9.35	1.50	1.39	1.19	1.19	1.19	14.73	13.90	11.13	0.00 -2.76 -19.89
Russia	8.39	8.35	8.00	8.00	1.38	1.29	1.13	1.13	1.13	11.54	10.75	9.00	0.00 -1.75 -16.28
Ukraine	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.50	2.90	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.40	1.48	1.39	1.20	0.00 -0.18 -13.36
Belarus	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.33	2.65	2.29	2.12	2.12	2.12	0.87	0.83	0.70	0.00 -0.13 -15.97
Baltic States	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.13	1.77	1.35	1.73	1.73	1.73	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00 0.01 4.17
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.69	2.70	2.58	2.58	2.10	1.81	1.91	1.91	1.91	5.64	4.89	4.91	0.00 0.03 0.51
Canada	1.34	1.49	1.20	1.20	2.65	2.44	2.38	2.38	2.38	3.55	3.64	2.86	0.00 -0.78 -21.39
Australia	1.00	0.94	1.10	1.10	1.66	0.96	1.55	1.55	1.55	0.90	1.70	1.70	0.00 0.80 89.52
Argentina	0.35	0.28	0.28	0.28	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.27	0.44	0.35	0.35	0.00 0.00 0.00
Other Foreign	5.91	5.73	5.49	5.49	2.20	2.14	2.19	2.19	2.19	13.02	12.24	12.03	0.00 -0.21 -1.75
China	0.54	0.50	0.54	0.54	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.00 0.04 6.67
EU-15	1.99	2.07	1.85	1.85	2.46	2.37	2.39	2.39	2.39	4.88	4.90	4.42	0.00 -0.48 -9.82
France	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	4.22	4.25	4.33	4.33	4.33	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.00 -0.03 -4.41
Germany	0.36	0.40	0.31	0.31	4.82	4.16	4.59	4.59	4.59	1.73	1.66	1.43	0.00 -0.24 -14.19
Italy	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.58	2.55	2.57	2.57	2.57	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.00 0.00 -2.70
Finland	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34	3.64	3.44	3.24	3.24	3.24	1.20	1.15	1.10	0.00 -0.05 -4.35
Sweden	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.28	4.32	3.06	3.93	3.93	3.93	1.30	0.99	1.10	0.00 0.11 11.00
Eastern Europe	1.30	1.28	1.12	1.12	2.08	1.97	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.71	2.52	2.60	0.00 0.07 2.94
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	3.60	3.28	3.17	3.17	3.17	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.00 -0.03 -14.80
Poland	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.60	2.34	2.00	2.58	2.58	2.58	1.50	1.24	1.55	0.00 0.31 25.00
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.77	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.00 0.00 0.00
Norway	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	3.58	3.01	3.77	3.77	3.77	0.38	0.30	0.40	0.00 0.11 35.59
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.93	2.00	1.83	1.83	1.83	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.00 -0.03 -8.33
Others	1.50	1.30	1.40	1.40	1.95	1.91	1.86	1.86	1.86	2.93	2.48	2.60	0.00 0.12 4.96

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area	Production						Change in Production							
		1995/96 Proj.		1995/96 Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		1995/96 Prel.		1995/96 Proj.					
		1993/94	1994/95	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	From last month	From last year	
		Metric tons per hectare						Million metric tons							
World		12.89	10.77	10.01	10.01	2.02	2.03	2.16	2.16	26.09	21.88	21.64	21.61	-0.27	-1.25
United States		0.15	0.17	0.15	0.15	1.71	1.75	1.65	1.65	0.26	0.29	0.25	0.25	-0.04	-12.50
Total Foreign		12.74	10.60	9.85	9.85	2.03	2.04	2.17	2.17	25.83	21.60	21.39	21.36	-0.14	-1.10
FSU-12		8.12	5.90	4.99	4.99	1.73	1.59	1.43	1.43	14.08	9.38	7.14	7.14	0.00	-2.23
Russia		5.99	3.90	3.30	3.30	1.53	1.54	1.24	1.24	9.15	6.00	4.10	4.10	-1.90	-31.67
Ukraine		0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	2.37	1.98	2.00	2.00	1.18	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.06	6.27
Belarus		1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	2.84	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.90	1.92	1.90	1.90	-0.02	-1.14
Baltic States		0.48	0.28	0.27	0.27	1.87	1.67	1.61	1.61	0.90	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.00	-8.23
Major Exporter															
Canada		0.16	0.19	0.16	0.16	1.98	2.12	1.90	1.90	0.32	0.39	0.30	0.30	0.00	-0.10
Other Foreign		3.97	4.24	4.44	4.44	2.65	2.68	3.04	3.04	10.53	11.35	13.51	13.48	-0.03	-0.22
Eastern Europe		2.45	2.68	2.72	2.72	2.28	2.24	2.58	2.58	5.59	6.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.99
Hungary		0.07	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.57	2.22	2.13	2.13	0.11	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.00	-0.03
Poland		2.20	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.27	2.21	2.57	2.57	5.00	5.30	6.30	6.30	0.00	1.00
Czech Rep.		0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	3.77	3.51	3.67	3.67	0.26	0.28	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.05
EU-15		1.21	1.24	1.40	1.40	3.78	3.98	4.37	4.35	4.57	4.94	6.11	6.08	-0.03	-0.49
Denmark		0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	4.25	4.22	5.00	5.00	0.32	0.38	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.12
France		0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	3.94	3.60	4.50	4.50	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
Germany		0.66	0.72	0.86	0.86	4.52	4.79	5.24	5.24	2.98	3.45	4.48	4.48	0.00	1.03
Spain		0.17	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.75	1.42	1.25	1.25	1.06	0.30	0.22	0.20	-0.03	-15.00
Austria		0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	4.14	4.14	4.00	4.00	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.02
Sweden		0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	4.60	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00
Turkey		0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	1.39	1.47	1.42	1.42	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.00	2.00
Others		0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.92	1.05	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	-0.00

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production			
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Jan.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Jan.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Jan.	From last month	From last year		
	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.			
Metric tons per hectare													
World	37.53	38.64	37.58	37.60	1.41	1.40	1.35	52.81	53.99	50.75	50.65	-0.10	
United States	3.61	3.61	3.33	3.35	3.76	4.57	3.54	3.49	13.57	16.49	11.78	11.69	-0.08
Total Foreign	33.92	35.03	34.25	34.25	1.16	1.07	1.14	39.24	37.50	38.98	38.96	-0.02	-0.04
India	12.88	12.80	12.30	12.30	0.89	0.72	0.81	11.52	9.20	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.80
China	1.34	1.50	1.40	1.40	3.73	3.47	3.57	5.00	5.20	5.00	5.00	0.00	-0.20
Mexico	1.03	1.10	1.45	1.45	2.92	2.73	2.90	2.90	3.02	3.00	4.20	4.20	0.00
Nigeria	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.83	0.83	3.70	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00
Sudan	3.70	5.00	4.00	4.00	0.65	0.80	0.75	0.75	2.40	4.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
Argentina	0.65	0.47	0.50	0.50	3.51	3.47	3.30	3.30	2.27	1.62	1.65	1.65	0.00
Australia	0.49	0.50	0.65	0.65	1.89	2.02	2.00	2.00	0.93	1.02	1.30	1.30	0.00
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.24	1.29	1.29	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.00
Colombia	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20	2.96	3.00	3.08	3.08	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00
Venezuela	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	2.38	1.33	1.71	1.71	0.37	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.00
Egypt	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	5.10	4.63	5.00	5.00	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.00
Yemen	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00
Tanzania	0.68	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.93	0.75	0.92	0.92	0.63	0.45	0.60	0.60	0.00
Niger	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.50	0.23	0.35	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.16	2.68	1.68	2.19	2.19	0.43	0.24	0.35	0.35	0.00
Thailand	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.20	1.25	1.25	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00
Others	20.89	22.07	21.79	21.79	1.32	1.27	1.32	27.54	28.10	28.78	28.76	-0.02	-0.06

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield (Rough)		Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95 Dec.	Jan.	From last month	From last year		
	1993/94	1994/95 Dec.	1993/94 Jan.	1994/95 Dec.	1993/94 Jan.	1994/95 Dec.	1993/94 Jan.	1994/95 Dec.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
Million hectares												
World	144.60	145.70	145.94	145.95	3.62	3.67	3.65	3.73	353.51	360.87	359.46	367.44
United States	1.15	1.34	1.25	1.25	6.18	6.68	6.32	6.30	5.24	6.55	5.69	5.68
Total Foreign	143.46	144.35	144.69	144.70	3.60	3.64	3.63	3.70	348.27	354.33	353.77	361.76
Metric tons per hectare												
Major Exporters	22.76	23.50	23.75	23.74	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.91	41.47	42.75	43.25	44.30
Vietnam	6.64	6.68	6.70	6.75	3.66	3.61	3.62	3.73	16.05	15.90	16.00	16.60
Thailand	8.48	9.22	9.20	9.20	2.26	2.32	2.28	2.34	12.67	14.10	13.85	14.20
Burma	5.44	5.50	5.70	5.70	2.77	2.92	2.96	2.96	8.75	9.30	9.80	9.80
Pakistan	2.19	2.11	2.15	2.09	2.74	2.45	2.51	2.66	4.00	3.45	3.60	3.70
Major Importers	14.50	14.29	14.22	14.22	4.14	4.15	4.09	4.09	40.23	39.82	38.95	38.95
Indonesia	11.01	10.74	10.70	10.70	4.38	4.34	4.30	4.30	31.32	30.32	29.90	29.90
Rep. of Korea	1.14	1.10	1.06	1.06	5.64	6.25	6.13	6.05	4.75	5.06	4.70	4.69
EU-15	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.35	5.70	5.76	5.77	5.77	1.28	1.34	1.30	1.30
Iran	0.60	0.62	0.62	0.62	4.26	4.36	4.36	4.36	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.80
Nigeria	0.68	0.69	0.70	0.70	1.42	1.45	1.43	1.43	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.60
Other Foreign	106.20	106.56	106.73	106.75	3.92	3.97	3.96	4.07	266.58	271.76	271.56	278.51
China	30.36	30.17	30.70	30.70	5.85	5.83	5.86	6.19	124.39	123.15	126.00	133.00
India	42.03	42.50	42.30	42.30	2.82	2.87	2.80	2.80	78.97	81.26	79.00	79.00
Bangladesh	9.98	9.86	10.00	10.00	2.71	2.56	2.78	2.78	18.04	16.83	18.50	18.50
Japan	2.14	2.20	2.11	2.11	4.58	6.81	6.40	6.35	7.13	10.90	9.83	9.76
Brazil	4.39	4.24	4.10	4.10	2.40	2.57	2.44	2.44	7.15	7.40	6.80	6.80
Philippines	3.45	3.67	3.70	3.70	2.88	2.86	2.84	2.84	6.45	6.81	6.83	6.83
Egypt	0.54	0.58	0.42	0.42	7.80	7.94	8.06	8.06	2.54	2.83	2.10	2.10
Taiwan	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.37	5.49	5.63	5.64	5.67	1.64	1.51	1.51	1.51
FSU-12	0.62	0.55	0.55	0.55	3.16	2.82	2.79	2.79	1.27	1.00	0.99	0.99
Russia	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.96	2.69	2.69	2.69	0.50	0.35	0.35	0.35
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	8.20	8.88	8.78	8.78	0.77	0.81	0.86	0.86
Others	12.163	12.298	12.349	12.368	2.760	2.871	2.758	2.756	18.231	19.254	19.151	19.172

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production					
	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	1994/95	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	1994/95	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	1994/95	Prel.	1995/96	Proj.	1994/95		
	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	From last month	From last year	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	227.74	260.18	254.19	252.18	-2.01	-0.79	-8.00	-3.08	1.76	3.02
Total Foreign 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	168.24	180.46	184.47	183.69	-0.79	-0.43	3.23	1.79	-2.21	-4.51
Copra	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.96	4.91	4.87	4.87	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-0.79	-2.58	-9.69
Palm Kernel	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.25	4.54	4.80	4.79	-0.00	-0.06	0.25	5.50	0.56	2.98
Major Oilseeds 2/	148.48	157.35	162.66	162.60	1.47	1.59	1.50	1.49	218.54	250.72	244.52	242.51	-2.01	-0.82	-8.21	-3.28	0.85	3.47
United States 2/	30.15	32.20	33.59	33.56	1.97	2.48	2.08	2.04	59.50	79.72	69.71	68.49	-1.22	-1.75	-11.23	-14.09	-0.23	1.45
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	118.33	125.15	129.06	129.04	1.34	1.37	1.35	1.35	159.04	171.00	174.81	174.02	-0.79	-0.45	3.02	1.76	-2.21	-4.51
South America	22.91	24.38	24.55	24.60	1.99	2.01	1.93	1.91	45.62	49.11	47.46	46.90	-0.56	-1.18	-2.58	-9.69	-0.30	-1.23
Brazil	12.62	12.82	12.41	12.41	2.03	2.08	1.96	1.94	25.62	26.62	24.34	24.04	-0.30	-0.30	-0.82	0.56	-0.16	-0.34
Argentina	8.08	9.31	9.77	9.87	2.08	2.03	2.01	1.97	16.85	18.88	19.61	19.45	-0.16	-0.10	-4.46	-13.65	-0.10	-0.10
Paraguay	1.46	1.46	1.49	1.44	1.40	1.70	1.50	1.49	2.04	2.48	2.24	2.14	-0.10	-0.10	-0.34	-13.65	-0.10	-0.10
China	23.86	25.89	26.29	26.29	1.62	1.64	1.61	1.61	38.61	42.38	42.27	42.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-0.25
India	29.04	29.30	30.35	30.35	0.78	0.82	0.78	0.78	22.66	24.05	23.59	23.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-1.89
European Union	5.95	6.43	6.09	6.09	1.93	2.02	2.21	2.21	11.50	13.01	13.45	13.50	0.05	0.34	0.48	3.72	0.00	0.00
France	1.44	1.83	1.92	1.92	2.31	2.27	2.54	2.54	3.32	4.16	4.86	4.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	16.83
Italy	0.29	0.43	0.45	0.45	2.76	2.73	2.76	2.76	0.80	1.17	1.23	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	5.12
Germany	1.09	1.25	1.05	1.05	2.81	2.57	3.17	3.17	3.07	3.21	3.31	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.10	3.21	0.00	0.00
Spain	1.75	1.34	1.11	1.11	0.73	0.83	0.61	0.65	1.28	1.11	0.67	0.72	0.05	6.85	-0.39	-35.37	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.45	3.04	2.61	2.99	2.99	1.14	1.30	1.33	1.33	-0.26	-2.36	2.01	23.07	0.00	0.00
FSU-12	8.88	8.91	9.95	9.88	1.11	0.98	1.10	1.08	9.89	8.70	10.97	10.71	-0.26	-2.36	-2.36	2.01	0.00	0.00
Russia	3.66	3.84	4.84	4.84	0.92	0.81	0.97	0.97	3.36	3.10	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ukraine	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.33	0.99	1.26	1.26	2.38	1.77	2.27	2.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	28.33
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.44	1.45	1.57	1.47	2.36	2.19	2.37	2.22	-0.15	-6.34	0.03	1.37	0.00	0.00
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.54	0.57	0.50	1.29	1.19	1.12	1.10	0.74	0.64	0.64	0.55	-0.09	-14.06	-0.09	-14.60	0.00	0.00
Canada	4.90	6.65	6.14	6.14	1.51	1.44	1.43	1.43	7.41	9.60	8.78	8.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.82	-8.54
Indonesia	2.03	2.10	2.14	2.14	1.20	1.18	1.21	1.21	2.44	2.49	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.11	4.47	0.00	0.00
Pakistan	3.27	3.12	3.46	3.46	0.97	1.05	1.19	1.19	3.17	3.26	4.13	4.13	0.00	0.00	0.87	26.72	0.00	0.00
Eastern Europe	2.51	3.04	3.04	1.47	1.59	1.77	1.76	3.69	3.99	5.34	5.34	-0.05	-0.98	1.35	33.88	0.00	0.00	
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.61	0.61	1.70	2.04	2.24	2.24	0.59	0.76	1.36	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.60	79.50	0.00	0.00
Romania	0.67	0.65	0.79	0.79	1.18	1.33	1.36	1.34	0.79	0.86	1.08	1.06	-0.02	-1.86	0.20	22.79	0.00	0.00
Hungary	0.43	0.45	0.54	0.49	1.74	1.54	1.76	1.73	0.75	0.69	0.95	0.85	-0.10	-10.53	0.16	22.83	0.00	0.00
Turkey	1.22	1.21	1.42	1.43	1.36	1.46	1.48	1.52	1.66	1.77	2.18	2.18	0.07	3.17	0.41	23.40	0.00	0.00
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.51	-8.41	-0.07	-8.41
Mexico	0.36	0.53	0.49	0.49	1.84	1.61	1.59	1.59	0.66	0.86	0.78	0.78	-0.03	-0.23	1.45	12.33	1.45	12.33
Others	13.33	14.06	15.07	15.06	0.88	0.84	0.88	0.88	11.68	11.74	13.22	13.19	-0.03	-0.23	1.45	12.33	1.45	12.33

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area	Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
		1993/94	1994/95	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	From last month
Million metric tons													
World	60.31	62.58	62.19	62.16	1.95	2.18	2.01	1.99	117.40	136.59	124.84	123.42	-1.42
United States	23.21	24.63	24.95	24.94	2.19	2.78	2.38	2.35	50.92	68.49	59.41	58.56	-0.85
Total Foreign	37.10	37.95	37.24	37.22	1.79	1.79	1.76	1.74	66.48	68.10	65.43	64.86	-0.57
Major Exporters	17.89	18.30	17.90	17.85	3.39	2.18	2.12	2.09	38.80	39.90	37.95	37.35	-0.60
Brazil	11.44	11.50	11.10	11.10	2.16	2.22	2.10	2.07	24.70	25.50	23.30	23.00	-0.30
Argentina	5.40	5.70	5.70	5.70	2.28	2.14	2.23	2.19	12.30	12.20	12.70	12.50	-0.20
Paraguay	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.71	2.00	1.77	1.76	1.80	2.20	1.95	1.85	-0.10
Other Foreign	19.21	19.65	19.34	19.37	1.44	1.44	1.42	1.42	27.68	28.20	27.48	27.51	0.03
China	9.45	10.00	9.25	9.25	1.62	1.60	1.57	1.57	15.31	16.00	14.50	14.50	0.00
India	4.25	3.95	4.40	4.40	0.94	0.84	0.91	0.91	4.00	3.30	4.00	4.00	0.00
Canada	0.72	0.82	0.82	0.82	2.57	2.75	2.78	2.78	1.85	2.25	2.28	2.28	0.00
Indonesia	1.41	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.11	1.09	1.13	1.13	1.57	1.60	1.70	1.70	0.00
Eastern Europe	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.17	1.33	1.53	1.74	1.71	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.29	0.04
European Union	0.28	0.35	0.30	0.32	2.85	2.94	3.31	3.08	0.81	1.03	0.98	0.97	-0.01
FSU-12	0.75	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.86	0.79	0.74	0.74	0.65	0.56	0.54	0.54	0.00
Russia	0.63	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.79	0.73	0.67	0.67	0.50	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00
Ukraine	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.25	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00
Mexico	0.24	0.29	0.14	0.14	2.09	1.82	1.99	1.99	0.50	0.53	0.27	0.27	0.00
Thailand	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.40	1.36	1.29	1.29	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.00
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	1.18	1.21	1.21	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41	0.00
Japan	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.16	1.62	1.38	1.38	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00
Bolivia	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.33	1.93	1.83	1.91	1.91	0.52	0.55	0.62	0.62	0.00
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	1.45	1.55	1.57	1.57	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.00
Colombia	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	2.05	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00
Others	0.69	0.69	0.80	0.78	1.37	1.28	1.33	1.36	0.94	0.88	1.07	1.06	-0.01

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.	MMT		Percent
	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.
Million metric tons												
World	30.55	31.95	35.26	35.32	0.97	1.03	0.99	0.98	29.68	32.95	34.80	34.55
United States	5.17	5.39	6.43	6.47	1.11	1.28	0.99	0.97	5.75	6.90	6.37	6.28
Total Foreign	25.38	26.56	28.82	28.85	0.94	0.98	0.99	0.98	23.93	26.05	28.43	28.27
China	5.00	5.53	5.50	5.50	1.33	1.39	1.41	1.41	6.66	7.70	7.74	7.74
FSU-12	2.82	2.68	2.69	2.62	1.30	1.28	1.33	1.26	3.67	3.42	3.57	3.31
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.44	1.45	1.57	1.47	2.35	2.18	2.36	2.21
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.54	0.57	0.50	1.29	1.19	1.12	1.10	0.74	0.64	0.64	0.55
India	7.44	7.70	8.40	8.40	0.55	0.60	0.56	0.56	4.11	4.63	4.69	4.69
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	3.00	0.98	1.07	1.23	1.23	2.74	2.83	3.70	3.70
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.22	1.22	0.70	0.79	0.72	0.72	0.76	0.96	0.88	0.88
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.74	0.74	1.46	1.66	1.67	1.74	0.83	0.97	1.22	1.29
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.45	1.60	1.60	0.70	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.88	0.99	1.16	1.16
Australia	0.26	0.22	0.27	0.27	1.77	2.14	1.95	1.95	0.47	0.47	0.53	0.53
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.85	1.46	1.45	1.45	0.69	0.44	0.43	0.43
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.01	0.86	1.01	0.94	0.49	0.60	0.81	0.85
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.54	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.20	0.24	0.25	0.25
Greece	0.35	0.38	0.44	0.44	1.55	1.66	1.50	1.50	0.54	0.64	0.65	0.65
Syria	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.20	2.29	2.09	2.10	2.10	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42
Mexico	0.03	0.15	0.24	0.24	1.67	1.43	1.53	1.53	0.05	0.21	0.37	0.37
Colombia	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.12	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.17	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.14
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.24	0.99	1.16	1.21	1.15	0.11	0.20	0.30	0.28
Others	9.60	9.94	11.12	11.12	0.55	0.59	0.56	0.56	5.31	5.90	6.26	6.27
									0.01	0.19	0.37	6.25

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production							
	1993/94		1994/95	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.		Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.					
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	From last month	From last year				
Metric tons per hectare																	
World	19.47	20.25	20.09	20.09	1.23	1.31	1.26	1.26	23.95	26.59	25.27	25.26	-0.01	-0.04	-1.33	-4.99	
United States	0.68	0.66	0.62	0.61	2.25	2.94	2.58	2.57	1.54	1.93	1.59	1.58	-0.01	-0.63	-0.35	-18.11	
Total Foreign	18.78	19.59	19.48	19.48	1.19	1.26	1.22	1.22	22.41	24.66	23.68	23.68	0.00	0.00	-0.98	-3.96	
India	8.38	8.50	8.30	8.30	0.93	1.01	0.89	0.89	7.76	8.56	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	-1.16	-13.56	
China	3.38	3.78	3.76	3.76	2.49	2.56	2.56	2.56	8.42	9.68	9.63	9.63	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.54	
Indonesia	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.62	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.01	0.01	1.14	
Senegal	0.78	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.80	0.77	0.80	0.80	0.62	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.03	0.03	4.76	
Burma	0.47	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.83	0.90	1.08	1.08	0.39	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.06	12.36	
Argentina	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.61	1.75	1.74	1.74	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.01	5.36	
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.01	0.01	2.56	
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	-2.00	
Vietnam	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.36	1.36	1.25	0.27	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-7.75	
Argentina	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.61	1.75	1.74	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.36	
Rep. of South Africa	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.15	1.32	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.15	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.06	0.06	80.00	
Thailand	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.32	1.31	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.16	1.11	1.22	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.01	10.48	
Mexico	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.28	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.02	0.02	15.83	
Others	1.89	1.91	1.94	1.94	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.76	1.52	1.44	1.47	1.47	0.00	0.03	0.03	1.87	

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	From last year
	1993/94	1994/95	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	From last month
Million metric tons												
World	18.14	19.56	20.83	20.74	1.14	1.21	1.24	1.23	20.76	23.63	25.75	25.43
United States	1.01	1.39	1.41	1.36	1.16	1.58	1.47	1.33	1.17	2.19	2.08	1.82
Total Foreign	17.13	18.17	19.42	19.37	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.22	19.59	21.43	23.68	23.61
Metric tons per hectare												
FSU-12	5.02	5.20	6.20	6.20	1.06	0.85	1.06	1.06	5.31	4.44	6.58	6.58
Russia	2.92	3.11	4.10	4.10	0.95	0.82	1.02	1.02	2.77	2.55	4.20	4.20
Ukraine	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.34	0.97	1.27	1.27	2.20	1.60	2.10	2.10
Argentina	2.07	2.75	3.10	3.10	1.86	2.11	1.87	1.87	3.85	5.80	5.80	5.80
European Union	2.87	2.85	2.43	2.43	1.22	1.42	1.36	1.38	3.51	4.06	3.31	3.35
France	0.82	1.03	0.98	0.98	2.00	2.05	1.95	1.95	1.64	2.10	1.90	0.00
Spain	1.70	1.24	1.00	1.00	0.71	0.79	0.55	0.59	1.22	0.98	0.55	0.59
Italy	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.22	2.21	2.27	2.27	2.27	0.26	0.49	0.50	0.50
Eastern Europe	1.70	1.69	1.93	1.89	1.37	1.40	1.53	1.51	2.34	2.37	2.95	2.84
Hungary	0.39	0.41	0.50	0.45	1.79	1.57	1.80	1.78	0.70	0.65	0.90	0.80
Romania	0.59	0.58	0.71	0.71	1.18	1.32	1.33	1.33	0.70	0.77	0.95	0.95
Yugoslavia	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.95	1.93	1.97	1.97	0.39	0.31	0.34	0.34
Bulgaria	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.94	1.13	1.30	1.30	0.44	0.55	0.65	0.65
Czech Republic	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	2.50	2.38	2.47	2.47	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03
China	0.72	0.80	0.78	0.78	1.77	1.88	1.81	1.81	1.28	1.50	1.40	0.00
India	2.68	2.70	2.75	2.75	0.52	0.47	0.55	0.55	1.40	1.27	1.50	1.50
Turkey	0.58	0.55	0.60	0.60	1.21	1.18	1.21	1.21	0.70	0.65	0.73	0.73
Rep. of South Africa	0.38	0.54	0.46	0.46	1.02	0.83	0.98	0.98	0.39	0.45	0.45	0.45
Australia	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.18	0.95	1.03	1.03	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.15
Burma	0.11	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.73	0.60	0.73	0.73	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.00
Others	0.89	0.77	0.88	0.88	0.69	0.84	0.81	0.81	0.61	0.65	0.71	-0.00

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.
	1993/94	1994/95	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	From last month
Million hectares												
World	20.01	23.02	24.28	24.29	1.34	1.35	1.39	1.39	26.76	30.97	33.85	-0.00
United States	0.08	0.14	0.18	0.17	1.51	1.49	1.48	1.44	0.12	0.21	0.27	-0.02
Total Foreign	19.94	22.88	24.10	24.11	1.34	1.34	1.39	1.39	26.64	30.76	33.59	0.01
Metric tons per hectare												
India	6.30	6.45	6.50	6.50	0.86	0.98	0.92	0.92	5.39	6.29	6.00	0.00
China	5.30	5.78	7.00	7.00	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.29	6.94	7.49	9.00	0.00
Canada	4.10	5.76	5.28	5.28	1.34	1.26	1.22	1.22	5.48	7.23	6.44	0.00
European Union	2.42	2.81	2.88	2.88	2.73	2.57	2.95	2.95	6.60	7.22	8.48	0.00
France	0.57	0.71	0.84	0.84	2.74	2.55	3.21	3.21	1.55	1.80	2.70	0.00
Germany	1.01	1.06	0.99	0.99	2.83	2.74	3.18	3.18	2.85	2.90	3.13	0.00
United Kingdom	0.37	0.50	0.45	0.45	3.04	2.61	2.99	2.99	1.14	1.30	1.33	0.00
Denmark	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	2.54	2.53	2.53	2.53	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.00
Sweden	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.20	2.27	2.00	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.00
Eastern Europe	0.59	0.65	0.95	0.97	1.82	2.10	2.30	2.28	1.08	1.36	2.18	2.20
Poland	0.35	0.37	0.61	0.61	1.70	2.04	2.24	2.24	0.59	0.76	1.36	0.00
Czech Republic	0.17	0.19	0.23	0.25	2.26	2.38	2.61	2.51	0.38	0.45	0.60	0.62
Australia	0.17	0.34	0.41	0.41	1.76	0.90	1.56	1.56	0.31	0.31	0.64	0.00
FSU-12	0.29	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.92	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.00
Russia	0.11	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.85	0.83	0.71	0.71	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.00
Pakistan	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00
Others	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 Proj.	Dec.	Jan.	From last month	From last year
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.96	4.91	4.87	4.87	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-0.79
Philippines	1.92	2.10	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-9.52
Indonesia	1.47	1.24	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.07	5.67
India	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.33
Mexico	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.05	25.71
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.73
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.25	4.54	4.80	4.79	-0.00	-0.06	0.25	5.50
Malaysia	2.18	2.36	2.49	2.49	0.00	0.00	0.14	5.73
Indonesia	1.03	1.13	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.09	7.52
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	-0.00	-4.55	0.00	5.00
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	7.35
Thailand	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	21.13
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.33
PALM OIL								
World	13.39	14.43	15.39	15.37	-0.02	-0.10	0.94	6.54
Malaysia	7.10	7.77	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	0.53	6.79
Indonesia	3.65	4.00	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	7.50
Nigeria	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.30	0.29	0.32	0.30	-0.01	-4.76	0.01	4.90
Colombia	0.33	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.14
Thailand	0.27	0.30	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.07	23.33
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.90	-0.00	-0.00	0.01	0.67

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change In Production						
	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95 Dec.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95 Dec.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95 Dec.	Prel.	1995/96 Proj.	1994/95 Dec.				
	1993/94	1994/95	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	1993/94	1994/95	Dec.	Jan.	From Last Month	From Last Year			
							Kilograms per hectare			Million 480 lb. bales						
				Million hectares						MBales						
World	30.62	32.05	35.33	35.39	546	582	552	548	76.74	85.61	89.54	89.12	-0.47	3.51	4.10	
United States	5.17	5.39	6.43	6.47	679	794	617	605	16.13	19.66	18.24	17.97	-0.26	-1.45	-8.60	
Total Foreign	25.44	26.66	28.89	28.92	519	539	537	536	60.60	65.95	71.31	71.15	-0.15	-0.22	5.20	7.89
Major Exporters	15.12	15.86	16.71	16.74	650	667	683	678	45.11	48.58	52.39	52.14	-0.25	-0.48	3.56	7.33
China	5.00	5.53	5.50	5.50	749	784	792	792	17.20	19.90	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.50
Pakistan	2.81	2.65	3.00	3.00	488	534	617	617	6.28	6.50	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	2.00	30.77
Sudan	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.24	428	501	523	499	0.22	0.40	0.60	0.55	-0.05	-8.33	0.15	37.50
Turkey	0.57	0.58	0.74	0.74	1060	1080	1081	1130	2.77	2.89	3.65	3.85	0.20	5.48	0.96	33.40
FSU-12	2.82	2.71	2.69	2.62	720	698	724	702	9.31	8.68	8.96	8.46	-0.50	-5.58	-0.22	-2.53
Uzbekistan	1.63	1.53	1.50	1.50	803	793	856	820	6.00	5.57	5.90	5.65	-0.25	-4.24	0.08	1.44
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.54	0.57	0.50	702	648	611	610	1.85	1.61	1.60	1.40	-0.20	-12.50	-0.21	-12.94
Other	0.61	0.64	0.62	0.62	518	514	510	493	1.46	1.50	1.46	1.41	-0.05	-3.42	-0.09	-6.13
Egypt	0.37	0.30	0.30	0.30	1117	880	871	871	1.91	1.23	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-2.04
African Franc Zone	1.25	1.45	1.60	1.60	422	397	423	423	2.42	2.65	3.11	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.46	17.17
Southern Hemisphere	2.20	2.46	2.64	2.74	495	561	527	515	5.00	6.34	6.38	6.48	0.10	1.57	0.14	2.15
Argentina	0.48	0.70	0.80	0.90	489	500	490	460	1.08	1.61	1.80	1.90	0.10	5.56	0.29	18.16
Australia	0.26	0.22	0.27	0.27	1246	1509	1290	1290	1.51	1.54	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.06	3.96
Brazil	1.09	1.22	1.22	1.22	373	451	412	412	1.86	2.53	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-8.95
Paraguay	0.37	0.32	0.35	0.35	324	453	420	420	0.55	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.35
Major Importers	0.43	0.47	0.52	0.52	885	950	850	865	1.74	2.06	2.03	2.07	0.04	1.72	0.01	0.34
Other Foreign	9.90	10.32	11.66	11.66	303	323	315	316	13.76	15.31	16.88	16.94	0.06	0.36	1.64	10.68
India	7.44	7.70	8.40	8.40	282	307	285	285	9.62	10.85	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.43
Others	2.46	2.63	3.26	3.26	367	370	393	397	4.13	4.46	5.88	5.94	0.06	1.02	1.48	33.15

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 14-year record of the difference between the January projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the January projection and the final estimate have averaged 3.6 million tons (0.7 percent) and ranged from -8.3 to 6.4 million tons. The January projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 6 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1994/95 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
WHEAT	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
World	0.7	3.6	-8.3	6.4	8	6
U.S.	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	7	2
Foreign	0.8	3.6	-8.3	6.4	8	6
COARSE GRAINS 3/		---Million metric tons---				
World	0.8	6.5	-17.9	8.2	7	7
U.S.	0.3	0.7	-4.6	1.3	9	2
Foreign	1.1	6.0	-15.1	8.2	7	7
RICE (Milled)		---Million metric tons---				
World	1.6	5.2	-12.6	1.8	12	2
U.S.	1.5	0.1	-0.3	0.2	6	1
Foreign	1.6	5.1	-12.6	1.8	12	2
SOYBEANS		---Million metric tons---				
World	1.8	1.8	-4.5	2.9	8	6
U.S.	1.4	0.8	-1.6	1.8	6	7
Foreign	3.7	1.8	-3.4	2.6	9	5
COTTON		---Million 480-lb. bales---				
World	2.2	1.8	-5.4	3.6	8	5
U.S.	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.3	3	10
Foreign	2.8	1.9	-5.7	3.5	8	5
UNITED STATES		---Million bushels---				
CORN	0.3	24	-148	38	4	1
SORGHUM	0.6	5	-53	14	1	3
BARLEY	0.4	2	-3	11	7	1
OATS	0.1	0	-2	1	3	1

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1994/95 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 14 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

MAP 1

January 16, 1996



1 - UNITED STATES

Mild weather dominated the West, with precipitation confined mostly to the Pacific Northwest. Seasonal precipitation is falling well behind average in California, but wet weather returned recently. Mild temperatures and below normal precipitation continued in the hard red winter wheat areas. Heavy snow fell in the East, while freezing temperatures brushed Florida's citrus areas.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Across central Argentina and southern Brazil, late-December and early-January rain eased dryness in soybean and corn areas. However, consistent rain is still needed across the region for adequate crop development.

3 - EUROPE

Above-normal precipitation in December over southern Europe, especially in Spain, boosted soil moisture and reservoir levels for winter grains. Snow cover was sufficient in northern and eastern Europe to protect winter grains from periodic bitter cold in December. A recent warming trend began to melt the snow cover in the north and east.

7 - EASTERN ASIA

Early January rain eased dryness across the Yangtze Valley, benefiting winter grains and oilseeds. Seasonably dry weather kept winter wheat dormant across the North China Plain.

4 - FSU-WESTERN

Unusually mild weather from December 19-27 over dormant winter grains in Ukraine and southern Russia was followed by a cold wave at month's end. A variable snow cover in these areas reduced the threat of significant winterkill.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Heavy rain in December caused additional flooding in the copra-producing areas of southern Luzon, Philippines. Drier weather in early January eased the persistent wetness. Seasonably dry weather aided main-season rice harvesting across Indochina. Drier weather eased flooding in the eastern oil palm areas of the Malay Peninsula. Seasonable rainfall maintained irrigation supplies for main-season rice in Java.

8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy rain in December caused additional flooding in the copra-producing areas of southern Luzon, Philippines. Drier weather in early January eased the persistent wetness. Seasonably dry weather aided main-season rice harvesting across Indochina. Drier weather eased flooding in the eastern oil palm areas of the Malay Peninsula. Seasonable rainfall maintained irrigation supplies for main-season rice in Java.

9 - AUSTRALIA

Heavy early-January rain likely flooded sections of Queensland's main sorghum and cotton areas, although warm, dry weather since January 10 helped alleviate excessive wetness. In the winter grain belt, late-December rain caused some quality concerns but drier weather in January aided harvesting.

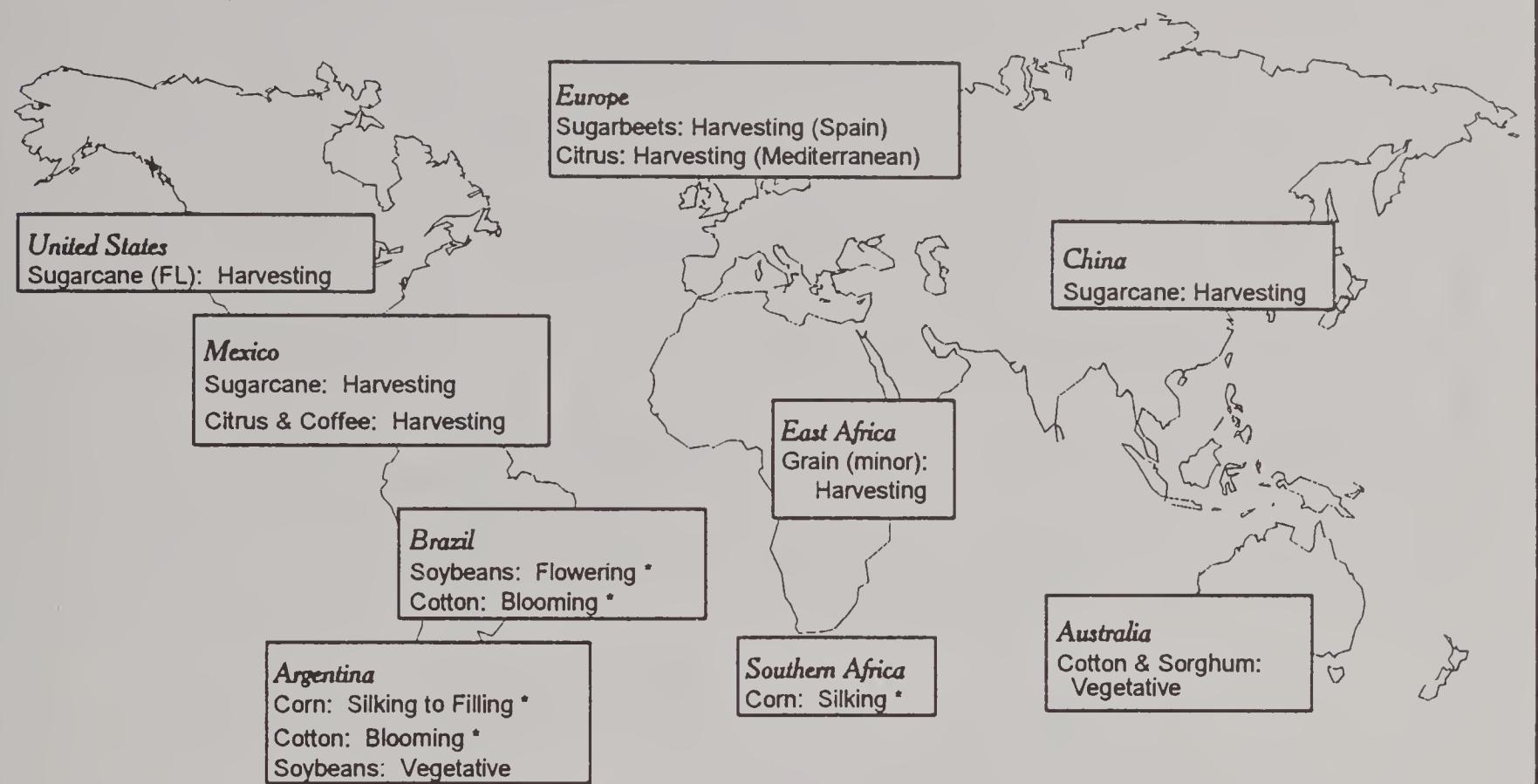
6 - SOUTH AFRICA

Since mid-December, periodically heavy rain in the eastern corn belt caused local flooding and kept crops unfavorably wet. Some flooding also occurred in southern sugarcane areas of Kwazulu-Natal. In the western corn belt, a recent drying trend, accompanied by occasional hot weather, stressed corn approaching reproduction in western Orange Free State.

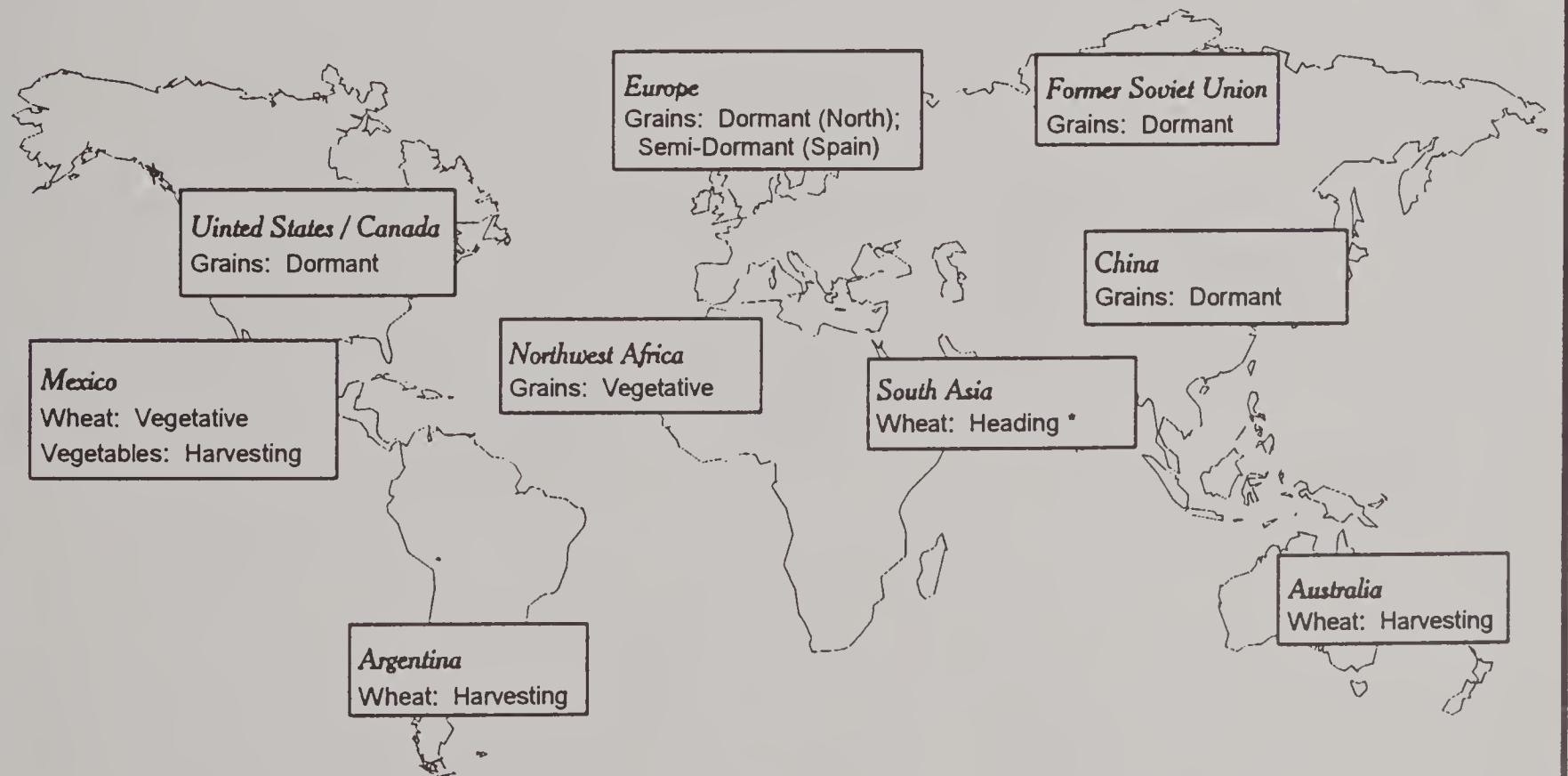
MAP 2

January normal crop calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops

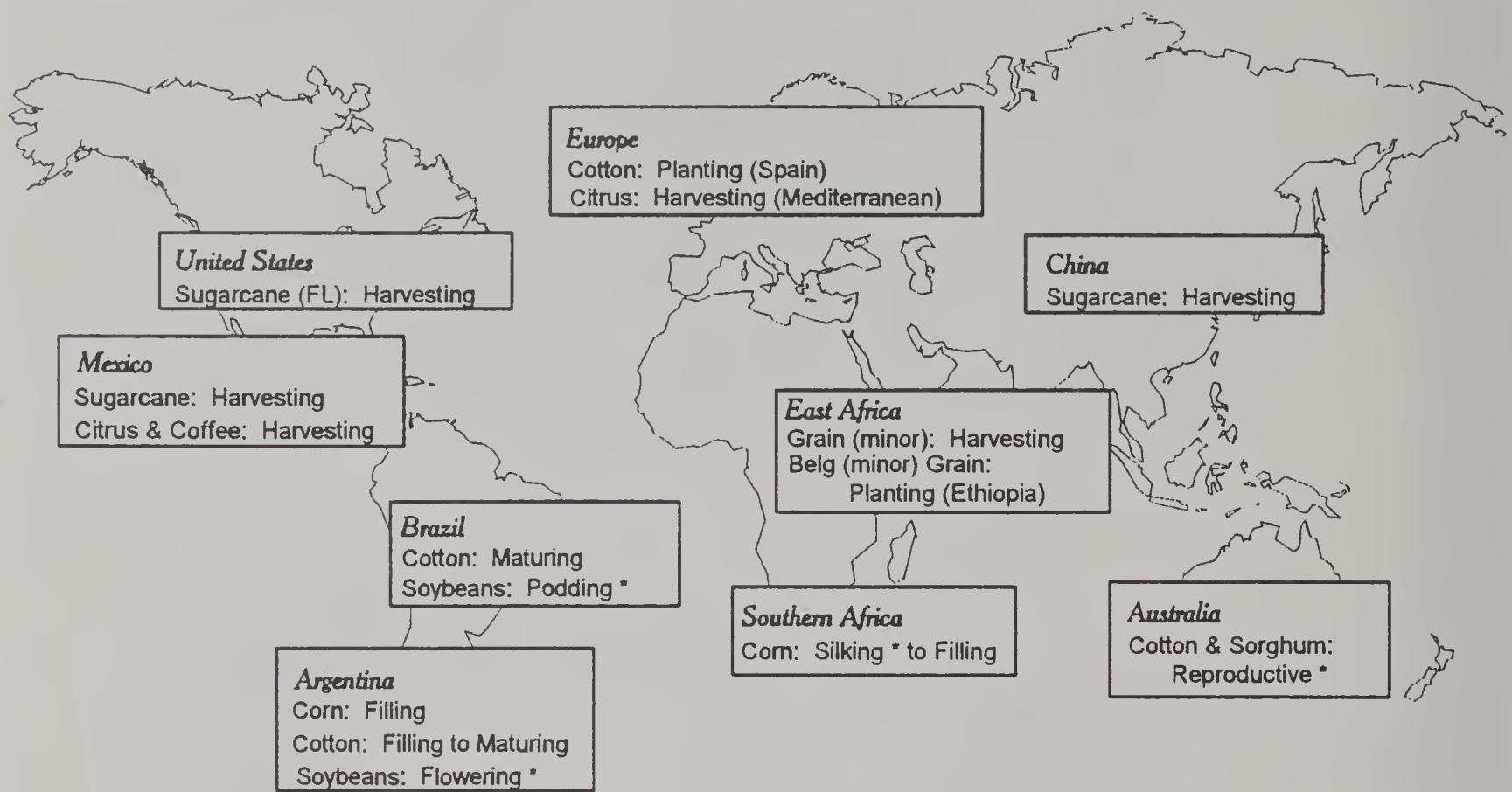


* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

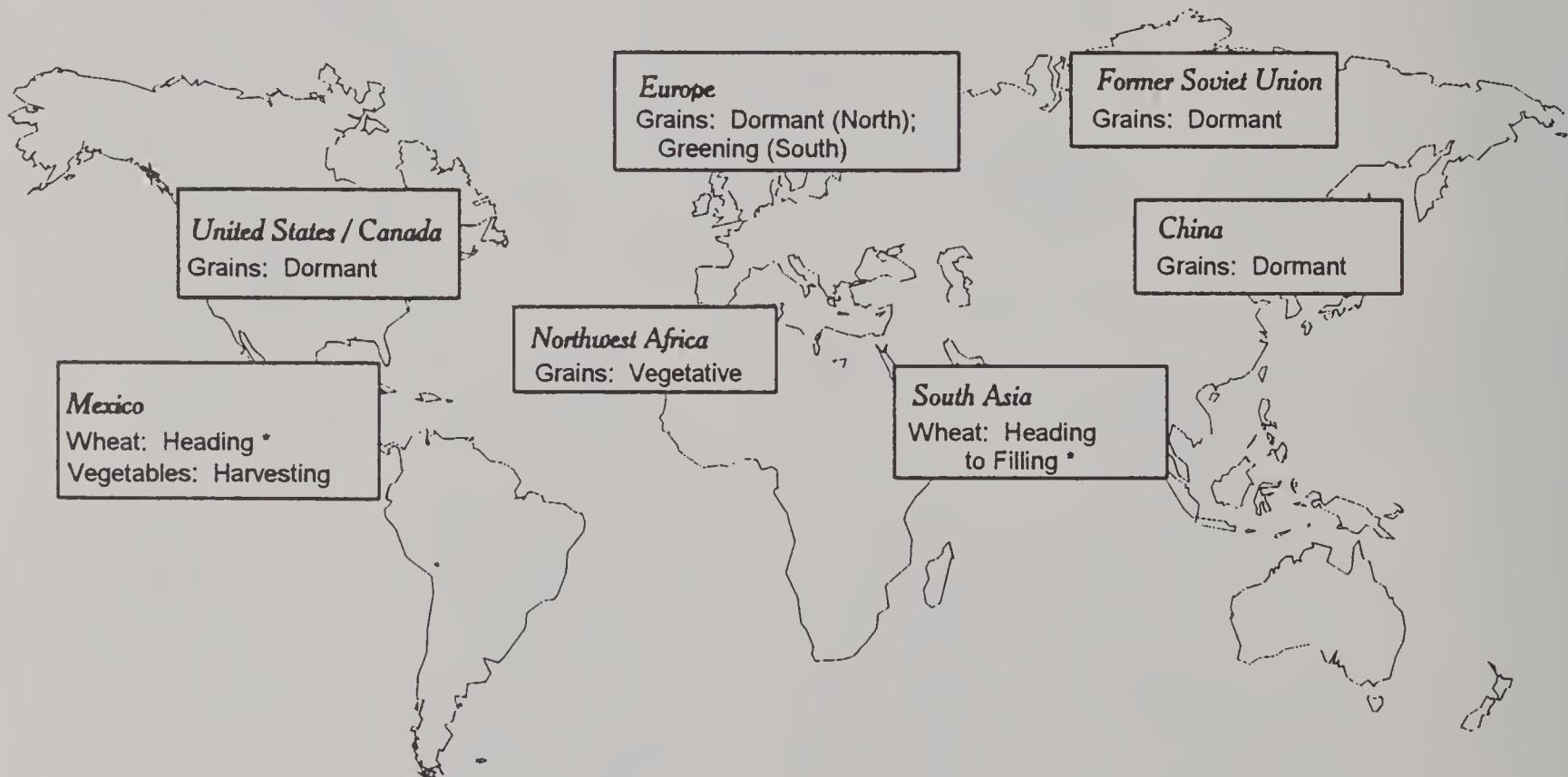
MAP 3

February normal crop calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops



* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)

WEATHER BRIEFS

Brazil: Late December Rainfall Eases Dryness in South

During November 1995, rainfall averaged below normal in all of southern Brazil except for portions of Mato Grosso do Sul, eastern Minas Gerais, and along the Atlantic Coast. Western Rio Grande do Sul was particularly dry with less than 50 percent of normal November precipitation, reducing soil moisture for summer crops. From December 1 - 9, 1995, showers brought some relief to germinating summer crops in extreme-northern Rio Grande do Sul, western Santa Catarina, and Parana. However, only light rain fell across the rest of northwestern Rio Grande do Sul, the main soybean producing area of the state. Hot weather further reduced soil moisture. The northern soybean areas (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul) received moderate showers, aiding soybeans. During the week of December 10 - 16, a late-week heat wave and mostly-dry weather stressed germinating corn and soybeans in Rio Grande do Sul and southwestern Parana. In the rest of southern Brazil, from northern Parana northward, widespread showers benefited summer crops, citrus, and coffee. Heavier showers possibly caused flooding in portions of east-central Minas Gerais and Goias. From December 17 - 31, beneficial rains fell throughout the primary summer crop areas of southern Brazil. During December 24 - 27, showers covered northwestern Rio Grande do Sul, western Santa Catarina, and western Parana, boosting topsoil moisture for late soybean planting and germination, and vegetative summer crops. However, due to the extended dry period in that region, periodic rains are needed to ensure adequate crop development for the rest of the growing season. Moderate to heavy showers fell across the other areas of southern Brazil, keeping soils moist for summer crops, sugarcane, citrus, and coffee.

Argentina: Beneficial Rain, but Some Heat Stress

During the month of November 1995, near- to above-normal November rainfall covered most of the main summer crop area of Argentina, except for northern Buenos Aires which reported below-normal rainfall. During the week of December 3 - 9, 1995, light to moderate rain fell across Buenos Aires province, aiding germinating summer crops in the north and filling wheat in the south. Lighter rain was reported across most of southern Santa Fe and Cordoba, with only areas of western Cordoba receiving moderate rain. Hot weather across the western grain areas (Cordoba and La Pampa) eased by week's end but not before reducing soil moisture. Moderate rain fell in Formosa and eastern Chaco, favoring cotton. During the following week, December 10 - 16, moderate showers across the western halves of Chaco and Formosa, aided cotton. However, hot and dry weather stressed cotton elsewhere in northern Argentina. The heat extended southward into northern Buenos Aires, drying topsoils. Moderate to heavy rain fell across Argentina's primary corn areas (Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, and Cordoba) during December 17 - 23. Also, late that week temperatures cooled substantially from early-week highs of 38 to 40 degrees Celsius. Rainfall that week was lighter in Argentina's northern crop areas, including the cotton belt, but still brought relief from the early-week heat wave. During December 24 - 31, in central Argentina, dry weather allowed summer crop planting to continue. Early January rain boosted soil moisture, promoting germination and establishment. The clear weather also favored winter wheat harvest. However, hot weather across Cordoba and La Pampa reduced soil moisture for sorghum and reproductive corn.

South Africa: Abundant Moisture for 1996 Corn Crop

In November 1995, rainfall was near to above normal throughout South Africa's main crop areas, providing adequate to abundant moisture for emerging and vegetative corn. Excessive rain in a few locations washed out new crops and possibly lodged unharvested winter wheat. During December 1 - 9, 1995, widespread rain continued throughout the Maize Triangle. Moderate rain fell across the western corn areas which were trending dry, providing timely moisture for crop germination and establishment. During December 10 - 16, scattered showers maintained generally favorable conditions for emerging corn and other crops. Late in the week, additional heavy rain fell across coastal crop areas, including the sugarcane region in Kwazulu-Natal. Widespread moderate to heavy rain continued across the corn belt during December 17 - 31. Weekly rainfall exceeded 100 millimeters in some eastern areas. The additional rain kept eastern local crop areas water-logged and exacerbated river flooding. Corn planting, usually completed by early January, was possibly delayed by the wetness in some areas. Moisture reserves in the western corn belt were adequate in late December for crop establishment. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy rain fell in coastal crop areas. In rainfed sugarcane areas of southern Kwazulu-Natal, inundating rain may have caused localized flooding and damage. In early January, rainfall totals tapered off to more seasonable levels in the north and east. However, a drying trend accompanied by periodic heat stressed corn in the southern corn belt as it neared reproduction.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

CHILE: MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLIES ELIMINATED

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Santiago, on December 13, 1995, the Chilean Minister of Agriculture declared Chile free of the Mediterranean fruit fly ("Medfly"). The determination, which has been accepted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), follows 32 years of Medfly detections and subsequent attempts to rid the country of the pest. The Medfly (*Ceratitis capitata*) was first detected in Chile in 1963 in the Arica and Azapa areas near the Peruvian border. Following years of chemical and mechanical eradication, Chile initiated an eradication program in 1987 using imported sterile insects. In 1990, Chile signed an agreement with Peru to intensify actions against the Medfly along the border area. In August 1993, a Sterile Insect Production Center was inaugurated in the Lluta valley in Region I. This plant, which cost US\$2.3 million, was designed to produce up to 50 million flies per week and sterilize them with gamma radiation. The project was financed partly by the Inter-American Development Bank, with support from the FAO and the International Atomic Energy Commission.

Currently, the plant is producing about 40 million insects per week, 16 million of which are freed over the city of Arica and in the Azapa Valley. In addition, Chile is delivering around 20 million sterile insects to Peru each week. As a result of these efforts, there have been no detections of Medflies in Arica Province since May 1995. By early-December 1995, the three theoretical life cycles necessary to confirm eradication had been completed.

Industry and government officials are hopeful that Chile's Medfly-free status will have a positive effect, both internally and externally. Internally, the action will permit the free flow of many fruits and vegetables throughout Chile. Prior to the announcement, fruit from areas in the northernmost First Region, where Medflies were endemic, could not be transported to the rest of Chile without proper quarantine and/or fumigation treatments.

Externally, Chile hopes to reap large benefits by gaining fruit-fly free recognition from potential international customers, particularly in Asia. On December 22, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Fisheries (MAFF) in Japan approved Chile's Region III and south thereof as a Medfly-free area. However, monitoring will continue to confirm the Medfly-free status in these areas. Once Japan holds public hearings on this decision, it must then amend plant quarantine regulations--which normally takes several months. For the two Chilean fruits currently permitted entry into Japan--grapes and kiwis--the Medfly-free status will allow shipments without lengthy, expensive cold treatment. Currently, that treatment adds an extra 12 to 14 days to the export time, at a cost of approximately US\$.20 per kilogram. For fruits currently prohibited--apples, pears and citrus--the Chileans are hoping to be able to export to the Japanese market during the upcoming market season. In addition, Chile is endeavoring to gain fruit-fly free recognition from South Korea, China and Taiwan.

The USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has recognized all of Chile south of Region I as free of Medflies for the past several years. Future imports of fruits from Chile's First Region will be subject to an APHIS review of Chilean data on the pest's eradication.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: COFFEE FORECAST LOWERED DUE TO RAINS

Green coffee production for 1995/96 is forecast at 635,000 60-kilogram bags, down 9 percent or 65,000 bags from the December forecast (WAP 12-95), according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Santo Domingo. The reduction in the 1995/96 forecast was precipitated by untimely rains that adversely affected the initial flowering period in several coffee-producing areas. The estimate for the 1994/95 coffee crop has been reduced 10,000 bags, to 650,000.

EL SALVADOR: COFFEE CROP ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY RAINS

El Salvador's 1995/96 green coffee crop is forecast at 2.18 million 60-kilogram bags, down 10 percent or 245,000 bags from the December forecast (WAP 12-95), according to the U.S. agricultural attache reporting from Guatemala City. The downward revision reflects losses caused by heavy rains during mid-December throughout most of the western region of the country. Rains at that time of the season can be devastating to fully-ripened coffee beans. Excess water accumulates in the coffee bean and cracks the outer shell, causing a loss of fluid. This fluid loss causes a reduction in bean weight and lowers bean quality.

GUATEMALA: SNOW PEA AND BLACKBERRY CROPS DAMAGED BY FROST

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Guatemala City, freezing temperatures and frosts in the Chimaltenango region on January 13 and 14 damaged 70 to 90 percent of the on-vine and flowering snow peas and 50 percent of on-vine blackberries. However, young snow-pea plants and blackberry bushes were not harmed. Because of the frosts, Guatemala, reportedly, will not be able to export snow peas until mid-February and blackberries until the end of March. Macadamia trees and raspberries were not affected by the freeze because they are grown at lower elevations and in regions that escaped the frosts.

JAMAICA: COFFEE CROP FORECAST HIGHER

Jamaica's 1995/96 coffee crop is forecast at 45,000 60-kilogram bags, up 13 percent or 5,000 bags from the December forecast (WAP 12-95), according to the U.S. agricultural counselor reporting from Santo Domingo. Although production of lowland coffee is forecast down 12 percent, to 16,600 bags, output of Blue Mountain coffee is forecast up 20 percent in 1995/96, to 28,400 bags. The 1994/95 coffee production estimate has been increased to 44,000 bags, up from the previous estimate of 30,000.

Jamaica's coffee industry was damaged by Hurricane Gilbert in 1988. It recovered as a result of extensive replantings, rehabilitation efforts, and assistance from the Coffee Industry Board. Currently, coffee production is at a 10-year high. The industry is expected to sustain this upward trend in 1995/96 and thereafter by increasing plant population densities, further rehabilitating coffee lands, boosting fertilizer usage, and improving pest management control.

TURKEY: SUGAR PRODUCTION FORECAST LOWERED

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Ankara has revised Turkey's 1995/96 sugar production estimate to 1.5 million tons (raw value), down 6 percent or 100,000 tons from the previous estimate released in November 1995 (WAP 11-95). The decrease in the 1995/96 estimate reflects a 500,000 ton reduction in the sugarbeet crop, to 11.0 million, because of inclement weather, a late harvest due to a sugarbeet factory workers' strike, and scattered outbreaks of cercospora disease. Turkey's 1994/95 sugar production estimate remains unchanged at 1.7 million tons.

VENEZUELA: BANANA PRODUCTION UP DUE TO STRONG DOMESTIC PRICES

Venezuela's 1995 banana crop is estimated at 1.2 million tons, up 27 percent from 1994 and up 8 percent from 1993, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Caracas. The upturn in 1995 was precipitated by strong domestic prices which led to an increase in harvested area. Domestic demand for bananas is growing because imported fruit--such as apples--once well within reach of middle class consumers, is now prohibitively expensive. Declining real incomes, inflation, and price controls have resulted in a shift toward the consumption of less expensive foods. In 1996, banana production is forecast to increase slightly--to 1.21 million tons--because of continued strong domestic demand.

Bananas are produced year-round in Venezuela in all but two states--Nueva Esparta and Amazonas. The most important banana regions are the area south of Lake Maracaibo (northwest Venezuela) and the states of Yaracuy and Aragua in central and eastern Venezuela. The region south of Lake Maracaibo has the potential for significant area expansion. There are two harvests per year. The primary harvest is from May through January; the secondary harvest takes place between February and April.

VENEZUELA: BANANA AREA, PRODUCTION, AND YIELD

<u>Year</u>	<u>Area Planted</u> (Hectares)	<u>Production</u> (1,000 Metric tons)	<u>Yield</u> (MT/Hectare)
1991	58,447	1,215	20,785
1992	59,958	1,239	20,672
1993	53,718	1,116	20,778
1994	48,519	948	19,529
1995 <u>1/</u>	53,790	1,200	20,450
1996 <u>2/</u>	58,000	1,210	20,800

1/ Estimate.

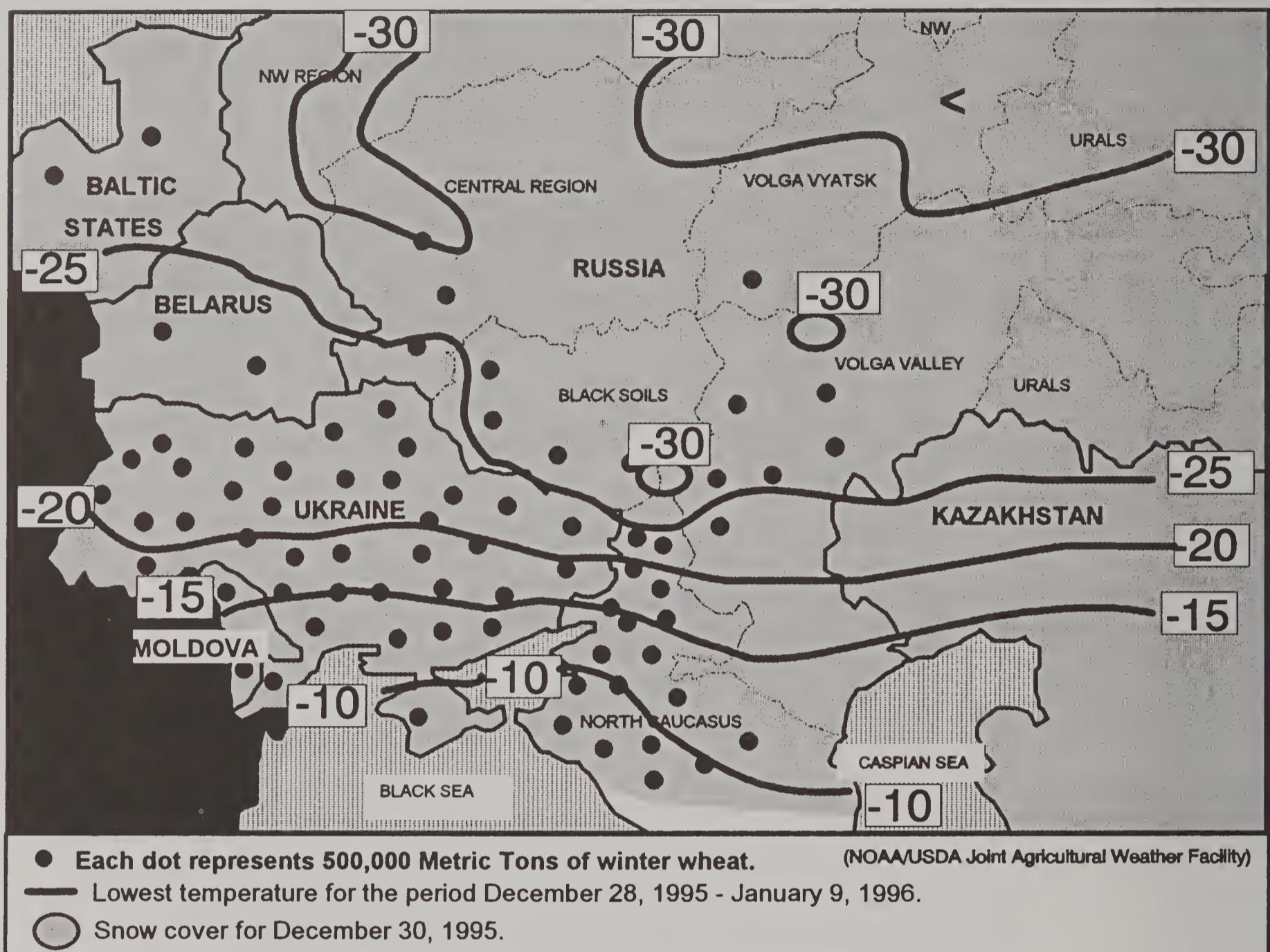
2/ Forecast.

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In December, above-normal precipitation covered southwestern and eastern Ukraine and parts of Russia (North Caucasus, Volga Valley, and Volga Vyatsk Region), increasing moisture reserves. Elsewhere, precipitation was below normal in north-central Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltics, and the Central Region in Russia. Temperatures fell steadily during December in Belarus, the Baltics, and parts of northern Russia. Farther south in Ukraine and southern Russia, unseasonably cold weather in early-December was followed by a period of unseasonably mild weather from December 19-27, causing considerable melting of snow. However, on December 28, bitter cold began spreading south over these areas and lasted until January 9. The cold wave was accompanied by light-to-moderate snow. The lowest temperatures (less than -20 degrees Celsius) covered most of Russia (except North Caucasus), northern Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltics. Most winter grain areas were covered with snow, reducing the threat of widespread damage. However, snow cover amounts were variable and isolated damage is possible. On January 10, a warming trend began over most winter grain areas, improving overwintering conditions for crops.

FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

Lowest Temperatures for December 28, 1995 - January 9, 1996 and Snow Cover



WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS

December 12, 1995 - January 13, 1996

- o A period of bitter cold from December 28, 1995 - January 9, 1996 covered winter wheat as far south as southern Ukraine.
- o Lowest temperatures (less than -20 C) occurred over northern winter wheat producing areas.
- o A variable snow cover in areas of extreme cold reduced the threat of widespread winterkill but isolated damage is possible.
- o Since January 10, a gradual warming trend improved overwintering conditions for crops.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

DAIRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Cow milk production in selected countries for 1995 is estimated at 382.7 million tons, up marginally from 1994. Production declines in Russia and Ukraine were more than offset by increases in the United States, India, Germany, Brazil, and Romania.

For 1996, cow milk production is forecast up slightly to 385.1 million tons. Projected increases in the United States and India are expected to more than offset a further decline in Russia.

Milk cow numbers continued trending downward in most countries during 1995, to 135.7 million head, but rising output per-cow is maintaining milk production at a relatively stable level. This trend is projected to continue in 1996.

MILK PRODUCTION

North America: Milk production in the United States for 1995 is estimated at 70.8 million tons, up less than 2 percent from a year ago. Growth in the milk-per-cow yield was slowed by cool, wet weather during late-winter and early-spring in the western states and depressed by hot summer weather over the eastern two-thirds of the country. Despite the inclement weather, the 2-percent increase in per-cow yield offset a marginal decline in milk cow numbers.

U.S. milk output is forecast to increase 3 percent in 1996, to 72.6 million tons. The milk-per-cow yield is expected to recover in 1995 and benefit from increased Bovine Somatotropin (BST) use. Milk cow numbers are projected to decline 1 percent, to 9.4 million head.

The surge in Canada's milk production following the enlarged Market Share Quota (MSQ) for processing milk, to 4.6 million tons in 1994/95 (August-July), led dairy farmers to overshoot their production quota. Although most of the increase occurred in 1994, production in 1995 continued to grow slightly.

Manufacturing and fluid milk production in 1995 is estimated at 7.8 million tons. Attempts to cut back production to meet the unchanged 1995/96 MSQ of 4.6 million tons are forecast to lead to a small decline in production in 1996.

The three-to-five year outlook for Canadian dairy hinges on the fate of the supply management system. If the United States is successful in challenging, under NAFTA dispute settlement procedures, Canada's application of its tariff rate quotas to imported U.S. dairy products, then the prospect of increased import competition will force major adjustments upon the industry which has been sheltered from import competition since the early- 1970's. Canada's latitude to cushion the impact of more open markets on the domestic industry would be very limited. Hefty budget deficits and World Trade Organization (WTO) disciplines on domestic support expenditures would constrain the Government's ability to provide adjustment support. Prolongation of the period over which expansion of market access would occur would likely be the Government's primary, if not only, means of managing such a transition.

Should the NAFTA panel rule in Canada's favor, the industry would get a reprieve for the medium term and the sector would likely continue to be characterized by stable or gradually expanding production and consumption, and some rationalization of production and processing. In the longer-term, future WTO negotiations on agriculture could put strong multilateral pressure on Canada to liberalize its dairy market, particularly if Canada expects to gain more liberalized markets for its own export commodities.

Despite uncertainty about the future of Canada's supply management system, the trend toward bigger operations is continuing. The number of dairy farms decreased by 32 percent between 1987 and 1994, but the average herd size increased 30 percent. There are reports that farmers are expanding production and developing economies of scale

in preparation for meeting the challenges of a more competitive environment.

In Mexico, the peso devaluation and higher international nonfat dry milk prices have increased returns to milk producers. Production is estimated at 11.1 million tons in 1995, up 1 percent from 1994. Production is forecast to increase 3 percent in 1996 due to higher productivity in large dairies, particularly dairy cooperatives. Dairy cow numbers continue to be stable and large dairies are obtaining increased production per cow.

South America: Milk production in Brazil rose 4 percent in 1995, to an estimated 17.4 million tons, due to higher production per cow and more production from non-traditional milk-producing areas. Production is projected to increase to 18.2 million tons in 1996. The potential to improve milk production in Brazil is great since only 10 percent of current output utilizes modern technology (specialized dairy breeds, milking machines, adequate nutrition, and herd management). Producers are increasing the use of modern inputs following the Government's decontrol of milk prices. If the current economic stabilization continues for the next two to three years, the dairy sector will be able to nearly double the use of modern inputs. This will be necessary if, as some predict, Brazil will need to double milk production by the year 2000 to meet consumer demand for milk and dairy products.

Argentina's 1995 milk production is estimated at 8.3 million tons, up 6 percent from 1994. Output is projected to increase an additional 7 percent in 1996, to a record 8.9 million tons. A stable economy, a free dairy sector, and increased domestic consumption in the past 5 years have made the sector one of the most profitable at both the farm and processor levels. Argentina hopes to produce over 11.0 million tons of milk by the year 2000. Such rapid growth is attracting large investment in the sector, mainly from local companies already in the business, but also from new foreign companies. The dairy industry, which currently boasts the highest per-cow yields in South America, is expected to become more efficient as investment increases. Argentine farmers continue to adopt new technology and tools to improve returns. The use of artificial

insemination continues to grow, as does the importation of foreign genetics, mainly semen. Because Argentina is marketing its exports as "natural" products, it does not permit the use of BST.

European Union (EU): German milk output in 1995 is estimated at 28.8 million tons, up 3 percent from 1994. Dairy farmers in western Germany stepped up production in an effort to profit from low (and less than quota allocation) milk production in eastern Germany. Farmers are expected to decrease production in 1996 1 percent, to a projected 28.5 million tons, in order to avoid paying EU-imposed superlevies on over-quota production.

French cow milk production in 1995 is estimated at 25.6 million tons, slightly higher than 1994. French cow milk deliveries increased during the second-half of 1995 compared to the same period in 1994 as French farmers tried to extend their calving season over a longer period of time. Since milk prices tend to be higher in winter than in summer, dairy producers are trying to increase their winter milk production. In the third quarter of 1995, seasonal conditions were favorable for increased milk production, as temperatures remained rather high. Due to the EU quota, production is forecast to remain unchanged in 1996.

Milk production in France remains stable despite the fact that the number of French dairy farmers is decreasing. Between 1993 and 1995, over 8,000 farmers left the industry. A recent survey by the French Dairy Board (ONILAIT) and the French National Institute of Agronomy (INRA) projects that there will be only 112,000 dairy producers in France by the year 2000. This number includes 60,000 major farms that account for three quarters of the total French dairy herd.

A hot, dry summer in the United Kingdom reduced forage supplies, leading to a 3-percent drop in 1995 milk production, to 14.5 million tons. In 1996, production is forecast to rebound to the United Kingdom's EU quota limit of 14.6 million tons.

Favorable weather and increased production per cow led to a 3-percent increase in the

Netherlands where 1995 production is estimated at 11.3 million tons. To avoid payment of high EU superlevy fines for over-quota production, output will have to decrease. The forecast indicates production will likely decline 2 percent in 1996, to 11.1 million tons, largely because of a decrease in milk cow numbers.

Italy's milk production for 1995 is estimated up 35,000 tons, to 10.4 million. The upturn is mainly due to increased per-cow production. Milk production is forecast to decline 2 percent in 1996, to 10.2 million tons, as Italian farmers reduce output to avoid paying fines for over-quota deliveries.

Eastern Europe: Poland's milk production is estimated at 11.4 million tons in 1995, down 3 percent from 1994. The reduction is due to declining milk cow numbers, down over 9 percent to an estimated 3.5 million head at the start of 1995. The downward trend in milk production and cow numbers that began in 1990 is expected to continue into 1996 with milk production forecast at 11.1 million tons and milk cow numbers down another 3 percent, to 3.4 million head.

Former Soviet Union: The impact of economic reforms in Russia has been strongly felt in the dairy sector. Milk production continues to decline as both herd size and yield drop. Milk production is estimated at 39.4 million tons in 1995, down 8 percent from 1994. Production is forecast to decline another 4 percent in 1996, to 37.8 million tons.

In the past, the Russian dairy industry was heavily dependent on government financial support. With the advent of economic reforms, government support was cut back sharply and the industry today is that much more dependent on what reduced support it continues to receive. Taking into account the shortage of money in both the federal and regional treasuries, there is virtually no possibility that government support will increase in the near future. The industry's recovery depends on the ability of producers to increase productivity and reduce production costs. However, at this time, changes along these lines are occurring very slowly.

Difficult economic conditions persist in Ukraine's dairy industry as milk production continued its downward trend in 1995, dropping 6 percent to 17.1 million tons. An additional 3-percent decline is forecast for 1996 with production projected at 16.5 million tons.

Asia: India's 1995 cow milk production is estimated at a record 32.0 million tons, up 3 percent from 1994. An additional 3-percent increase is projected for 1996 which would bring production to an all-time high of 33.0 million tons. Increased competition between the cooperative and private sector dairies for fluid milk is driving up producer prices. This is likely to encourage farmers to increase the quantity and quality of feed given to animals and to adopt better animal husbandry practices. The excellent southwest and northeast monsoon in most parts of the country in 1995 should ensure adequate fodder availability for 1996.

A second straight summer of record-breaking heat led to another, though smaller, decline in Japanese milk output in 1995, estimated at 8.3 million tons. The heat has disrupted cows' reproductive cycles and lowered conception rates leading to a shortage of replacement cows. This, in addition to structural problems in the Japanese dairy industry, an aging farm population, successor problems, and declining profits for dairy farmers, overshadows recovery prospects. Production in 1996 is projected to drop again to just under 8.3 million tons.

Milk production in China is expected to continue its long-term upward trend. Production in 1995 is estimated at 5.6 million tons, up 6 percent from 1994. A further increase, to 5.8 million tons, is projected in 1996. The upward trend resumes after a period of stagnation beginning in 1993 following free market reforms. In 1994, market controls were partially reinstated and subsidies began to flow again to the dairy sector. The target remains to wean dairy farms and plants off state subsidies. Industry leaders believe, however, that the introduction of these reforms needs to be done more gradually and in better coordination with other economic reforms than was done in the past.

Oceania: Despite drought conditions early in 1995, followed by cool damp conditions in the south, milk production in New Zealand dropped only slightly to just under 9.7 million tons. Improved weather, strong prices, and increasing cow numbers are forecast to push production to the 10.0 million ton mark in 1996.

Australia's milk production continues to set new records. Output in 1995 is estimated at 8.5 million tons, up 3 percent from the previous record set in 1994. Drought conditions and reduced supplemental feed use limited the level of increase. Increased production in Victoria was enough to offset drought-reduced output in New South Wales and Queensland. Continued favorable prices on world markets, increased cow numbers, and substantially improved weather point to record production in 1996 of 8.7 million tons.

BUTTER

Butter production in selected countries for 1995 is estimated at 5.3 million tons, virtually unchanged from the 1994 level. Production in 1996 is forecast to increase 1 percent to 5.4 million tons.

North America: Butter production in the United States is estimated at 570,000 tons for 1995 and is projected to reach 600,000 tons in 1996. Strong butter prices in 1996 may draw milk supplies away from cheese production.

Canada's 1995 butter production increased only 2,000 tons over 1994, to 90,000. With the MSQ unchanged from 1994/95 and stocks at a comfortable level, production is forecast to remain stable in 1996, at 90,000 tons.

European Union(EU): German butter production is estimated at 500,000 tons in 1995, up 8 percent from a year ago. While export demand spurred production in the first half of the year, rising consumption appeared to be the driving force behind production increases in the second half of 1995. Export and domestic demand forced prices in 1995 above 1993 and 1994 levels. Production, albeit increasing, was restrained by increased production of fluid milk

and high-fat dairy products such as yogurt and cheeses.

Germany's butter production for 1996 is forecast at 490,000 tons, down 2 percent. With export subsidies declining and butter prices high, both consumption and export demand are expected to decline in 1996. Similarly, cheese production and production of full-fat dairy products are expected to rise, taking reduced milk supplies away from butter production.

After reaching its lowest levels in recent history in 1993 and 1994, French butter production in 1995 is estimated up 2 percent, to 455,000 tons. An additional 1-percent increase is projected for 1996. The increases reflect increased milk deliveries.

Butter production in the United Kingdom for 1995 is estimated at 130,000 tons, down 27 percent from 1994. Because the dairy industry was still adjusting to deregulation, preliminary assessments indicated that dairy processors would react to increased milk prices by cutting cheese production and concentrating efforts on supported and more easily traded products like butter and milk powder. These predictions did not materialize. Butter production, however, is expected to increase in 1996, to 150,000 tons, as the dairy sector continues to adjust to both the deregulated milk market and the changing world market for dairy products.

Ireland's butter production increased 7 percent in 1995, to an estimated 145,000 tons, in response to higher prices and strong export demand. A projected increase in cheese production in 1996 is expected to generate a decrease in butter production, to 141,000 tons.

Dutch butter production remained stable in 1995 at an estimated 160,000 tons. Reduced milk supplies and increased cheese production are expected to lead to a 3-percent decrease in 1996, to 155,000 tons.

Eastern Europe: Due to improved producer returns in 1994, Polish butter production increased 1 percent in 1995, to an estimated 162,000 tons. Following the sharp drop in production in 1994 and the ensuing shortages,

prices increased significantly. Due to tight milk supplies and competition from other dairy products, butter production is forecast to decline to 150,000 tons in 1996.

Former Soviet Union: Reflecting declining milk production and increased competition from imports, Russian butter production dropped 16 percent in 1995 to an estimated 410,000 tons. The decline is expected to continue into 1996 when butter production is projected to drop to 350,000 tons.

Asia: Indian butter production in 1995, including ghee, is estimated at nearly 1.3 million tons, up 7 percent from 1994. Increases in ghee production in 1995 were due to higher producer prices in the domestic market, which prompted larger participation by the private dairy processing units. Although prices have stabilized marginally below their high points, they, along with increased milk production, are projected to result in a 6-percent increase in butter production in 1996, to over 1.3 million tons.

Oceania: Changes in producer prices have led to a shift in production from cheese and whole milk powder to nonfat dry milk and butter in New Zealand. As a result, despite a small decline in milk production, butter production in 1994 is estimated at 301,000 tons, up 1 percent from 1994. Increased milk production and strong world markets are expected to lead to a 3-percent increase in 1996, to 310,000 tons.

Drought-induced lower milkfat content resulted in a 3-percent decline in Australian butter production in 1995, to 142,000 tons. Butter production is projected to increase 5 percent in 1996, to 149,000 tons reflecting higher availability of milk due to improved seasonal conditions.

CHEESE

Cheese production in selected countries for 1995 is estimated at 11.6 million tons, up 1 percent from 1994. Increases in the United States, South America, and the European Union more than offset large declines in Russia and Australia. Production in 1996 is projected to

increase almost 2 percent, to 11.8 million tons. Larger U.S. production will account for over half of this increase.

North America: Cheese production in the United States is estimated at over 3.1 million tons in 1995, up 2 percent from 1994. Although the cheese industry may face stronger competition from the butter sector for manufacturing milk in 1996, cheese production is projected to increase 3 percent, to over 3.2 million tons. The upward trend in U.S. cheese production reflects the growing supply of milk.

After rising 3 percent in 1993 and more than 4 percent in 1994, Canada's cheese production remained unchanged at 282,000 tons in 1995. Production is forecast up marginally in 1996, to 285,000 tons.

Mexico's cheese production remains relatively stable in the vicinity of 400,000-plus tons. Production primarily consists of fresh, home-made cheeses due to the lack of refrigeration and marketing facilities.

South America: Cheese production in Brazil is estimated at 360,000 tons in 1995, an increase of 9 percent, reflecting higher demand, mostly from the fast-food industry. Because the cheese industry is facing higher fluid milk prices, production is forecast to increase a modest 4 percent in 1996, to 375,000 tons.

Cheese production continues to expand in Argentina as processors attempt to absorb the increasing supply of milk. Production is estimated at 400,000 tons in 1995, up 4 percent from 1994. Cheese production is forecast to increase to a record 410,000 tons in 1996. Foreign investors, especially Europeans, are increasing their investment in Argentine plants.

European Union (EU): French cheese production is estimated to increase 2 percent in 1995, to almost 1.6 million tons. A further 1-percent increase is projected for 1996. Rising domestic and export demand are spurring the upturn in cheese production.

In response to higher price levels, Italian cheese production continued its upward trend to an

estimated 922,000 tons in 1995, 1 percent higher than 1994. Another 1-percent increase is forecast for 1996, potentially boosting production to 930,000 tons.

German cheese production is estimated at 890,000 tons in 1995, up 4 percent from 1994. A marginal increase, to 900,000 tons, is forecast for 1996. Higher domestic consumption appears to be the driving force behind the upturn in production.

Strong export and consumer demand are responsible for the upward trend in Dutch cheese production which is estimated at 680,000 tons in 1995, 5 percent above 1994. The trend is expected to continue into 1996 when production is projected to reach 700,000 tons, up 3 percent from 1995.

The anticipated drop in British cheese production following deregulation of the dairy industry did not materialize as production actually increased in 1995 by 4 percent, to 340,000 tons. One explanation for the increase is the ongoing shift to higher-value (mature) cheeses that allow processors to recoup more raw material costs. However, cheese production is forecast to drop to 330,000 tons in 1996 as the industry continues to adjust to deregulation.

After plummeting 11 percent in 1994, Denmark's cheese production rebounded 9 percent in 1995, to 311,000 tons. The increase reflects improved conditions in the Iranian market for feta cheese. Production is forecast to remain relatively stable in 1996, at 310,000 tons.

Former Soviet Union: The declining supply of high-quality milk is leading to reduced cheese production in Russia where cheese output in 1995 is estimated at 215,000 tons, down 25 percent from 1994's reduced production. An additional 7-percent drop is projected for 1996, to 200,000 tons.

NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION

Production of nonfat dry milk (NDM) in selected countries increased 1 percent in 1995, to nearly 3.1 million tons. Lower Australian

production was more than offset by increases in Brazil and Germany. NDM production is projected to exceed 3.1 million tons in 1996 with increased U.S. production offsetting decreased output in the European Union and Russia.

North America: After a small increase in 1995, U.S. NDM production is forecast to reach 600,000 tons in 1996. This is potentially the highest level since 1985 and reflects the continuing growth in U.S. milk supplies.

An increase in Canada's NDM production accompanied the growth in milk, cheese and butter production following the enlarged 1994/95 MSQ. Production reached an estimated 67,000 tons in 1995 and is projected to remain relatively stable in 1996 in response to the unchanged MSQ.

European Union (EU): Despite strong demand for fluid milk, fresh milk products, and whole milk powder, NDM production in Germany is estimated at 400,000 tons in 1995, a 4-percent increase over 1994. The upturn reflects both increased milk production and demand for feed and food-quality NDM for export and domestic consumption. Lower milk production and competition from other milk products is expected to lower 1996 NDM production to 380,000 tons.

Reflecting increased export demand, NDM production in France is estimated at 350,000 tons, up 1 percent from 1994. Similar output is projected for 1996.

Ireland's 1995 production of NDM is estimated at 122,000 tons, down 10 percent from 1994. The downturn is due to the increased level of casein production and greater usage of skimmed milk in other dairy products. The decline is expected to continue into 1996 when production is forecast to drop another 7 percent, to 114,000 tons.

Eastern Europe: Due to higher profitability compared with other dairy products, production of NDM in Poland increased 5 percent in 1995, to an estimated 118,000 tons. Growing domestic and export demand is projected to lead to a further increase in 1996, to 120,000 tons.

Former Soviet Union: The declining milk supply and concomitant decline in butter production is leading to reduced NDM production in Russia where output in 1995 is estimated at 200,000 tons, down 5 percent from 1994. Another 5-percent drop is projected for 1996, to 190,000 tons.

Asia: Inclement weather in Japan limited the recovery of NDM production from the large, heat-induced drop in 1994. Output in 1995 increased only 1,000 tons to an estimated 185,000 tons. NDM output is expected to recover somewhat in 1996 with production projected to increase 3 percent, to 190,000 tons.

Oceania: Drought-induced lower milkfat content, coupled with increased production of casein and ongoing increases in the production of skim milk products, led to an 11-percent drop in Australian NDM production in 1995, to an estimated 197,000 tons. Production is forecast up 7 percent in 1996, to 210,000 tons, due to the greater availability of milk, improved weather, and stronger export demand.

NDM production in New Zealand increased 6 percent in 1995 to an estimated 178,000 tons. Expanding market opportunities have resulted in a shift of emphasis to NDM production. The

commissioning of two new milk powder driers in New Zealand has substantially increased the capacity to process milk into powder. Production is projected to increase to 180,000 tons in 1996.

CASEIN

Casein production in selected countries is estimated at 191,000 tons in 1995, up 3 percent from 1994. An increase of 6 percent, to 202,000 tons, is projected for 1996.

EU production in 1995 is estimated at 112,000 tons, up 13 percent over 1994. The largest increase occurred in France where production reached 36,000 tons, up 20 percent from 1994 due to decreased imports from Russia. Ireland's production rose 11 percent in 1995, to 39,000 tons, in response to increased export demand from both inside and outside the EU. EU casein production is projected to remain relatively stable in 1996, at 111,000 tons.

Increased demand for other dairy products induced an 11-percent decline in New Zealand's 1995 casein production to 70,000 tons. A shift in emphasis to butter and NDM production is projected to boost output 17 percent in 1996, to 82,000 tons.

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TABLE 20

MILK COW NUMBERS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Head)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/
Canada	1,328	1,297	1,263	1,267	1,276	1,265
Mexico	6,440	6,470	6,480	6,480	6,440	6,440
United States	9,826	9,688	9,589	9,525	9,513	9,431
NORTH AMERICA	17,594	17,455	17,332	17,272	17,229	17,136
Argentina	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,350	2,400
Brazil	17,600	17,800	18,000	17,500	17,600	17,700
Chile	645	700	740	760	770	778
Peru	563	550	553	563	580	610
Venezuela	1,120	1,181	1,267	1,150	1,100	1,100
SOUTH AMERICA	21,928	22,331	22,760	22,273	22,400	22,588
Austria	865	841	818	804	792	780
Belgium-Luxembourg	890	849	792	754	746	740
Denmark	769	746	708	717	700	685
Finland	441	427	423	415	408	395
France	5,200	4,968	4,674	4,615	4,745	4,745
Germany	6,016	5,365	5,365	5,301	5,273	5,200
Greece	245	235	233	230	210	212
Ireland	1,322	1,293	1,262	1,274	1,269	1,270
Italy	2,881	2,535	2,317	2,287	2,070	2,060
Netherlands	1,775	1,739	1,747	1,698	1,709	1,700
Portugal	403	404	381	375	356	345
Spain	1,650	1,600	1,360	1,379	1,374	1,370
Sweden	505	490	490	490	475	475
United Kingdom	2,365	2,287	2,279	2,318	2,268	2,220
EUROPEAN UNION	25,327	23,779	22,849	22,657	22,395	22,197
Switzerland	781	768	753	762	760	762
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	781	768	753	762	760	762
Poland	4,577	4,363	4,111	3,866	3,500	3,400
Romania	1,600	1,710	1,530	1,780	1,778	1,790
EASTERN EUROPE	6,177	6,073	5,641	5,646	5,278	5,190
Russia	20,557	20,600	20,243	19,800	18,600	17,500
Ukraine	8,378	8,263	8,057	8,078	7,818	7,425
FORMER SOVIET UNION	28,935	28,863	28,300	27,878	26,418	24,925
China	2,946	3,139	3,200	3,421	3,500	3,600
India 3/	30,700	31,000	31,800	31,500	32,000	32,500
Japan	1,082	1,081	1,084	1,052	1,034	1,025
ASIA	34,728	35,220	36,084	35,973	36,534	37,125
Australia 4/	1,629	1,652	1,760	1,762	1,789	1,822
New Zealand 5/	2,723	2,642	2,723	2,808	2,900	2,975
OCEANIA	4,352	4,294	4,483	4,570	4,689	4,797
TOTAL	139,822	138,783	138,202	137,031	135,703	134,720

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Year beginning April 1 of year shown.

4/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

5/ Year ending May 31 of year shown.

TABLE 21
COW MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/
Canada	7,790	7,633	7,500	7,750	7,770	7,750
Mexico	10,200	10,700	10,720	11,010	11,120	11,450
United States	66,994	68,440	68,303	69,682	70,767	72,577
NORTH AMERICA	84,984	86,773	86,523	88,442	89,657	91,777
Argentina	6,400	7,000	7,400	7,800	8,300	8,900
Brazil	14,200	15,000	15,300	16,700	17,400	18,200
Chile	1,490	1,590	1,700	1,844	2,025	2,190
Peru	645	620	630	641	665	685
Venezuela	1,505	1,575	1,655	1,359	1,300	1,300
SOUTH AMERICA	24,240	25,785	26,685	28,344	29,690	31,275
Austria	3,296	3,254	3,237	3,245	3,286	3,276
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,808	3,775	3,598	3,607	3,595	3,570
Denmark	4,640	4,605	4,661	4,641	4,670	4,650
Finland	2,555	2,467	2,494	2,510	2,486	2,468
France	25,700	25,315	25,049	25,500	25,600	25,600
Germany	28,916	28,106	28,080	27,866	28,800	28,500
Greece	695	690	752	750	690	695
Ireland	5,539	5,588	5,529	5,598	5,689	5,593
Italy	11,400	11,300	10,400	10,365	10,400	10,200
Netherlands	11,047	10,901	10,953	10,964	11,300	11,080
Portugal	1,542	1,490	1,453	1,485	1,560	1,640
Spain	6,100	6,000	6,130	5,900	5,800	5,800
Sweden	3,220	3,200	3,287	3,357	3,250	3,300
United Kingdom	14,503	14,428	14,645	14,920	14,500	14,600
EUROPEAN UNION	122,961	121,119	120,268	120,708	121,626	120,972
Switzerland	3,931	3,873	3,862	3,887	3,890	3,891
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	3,931	3,873	3,862	3,887	3,890	3,891
Poland	14,504	13,060	12,650	11,822	11,410	11,100
Romania	4,391	4,346	4,585	5,215	5,885	5,970
EASTERN EUROPE	18,895	17,406	17,235	17,037	17,295	17,070
Russia	51,971	46,776	46,300	42,800	39,400	37,800
Ukraine	22,409	19,114	18,377	18,138	17,050	16,500
FORMER SOVIET UNION	74,380	65,890	64,677	60,938	56,450	54,300
China	4,646	5,031	4,990	5,288	5,600	5,800
India 3/	28,200	29,400	30,600	31,000	32,000	33,000
Japan	8,260	8,581	8,627	8,388	8,325	8,290
ASIA	41,106	43,012	44,217	44,676	45,925	47,090
Australia 4/	6,578	6,918	7,530	8,300	8,530	8,735
New Zealand 5/	8,122	8,603	8,735	9,719	9,684	10,000
OCEANIA	14,700	15,521	16,265	18,019	18,214	18,735
TOTAL	385,197	379,379	379,732	382,051	382,747	385,110

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Year beginning April 1 of year shown.

4/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

5/ Year ending May 31 of year shown.

TABLE 22
BUTTER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/
Canada	97	86	83	88	90	90
Mexico	31	28	22	22	22	22
United States	606	619	596	588	570	600
NORTH AMERICA	734	733	701	698	682	712
Argentina	38	37	36	43	46	50
Brazil	70	65	65	60	65	70
SOUTH AMERICA	108	102	101	103	111	120
Austria	42	43	43	42	45	46
Belgium-Luxembourg	82	75	73	73	80	75
Denmark	71	62	59	59	54	52
Finland	60	56	54	54	54	53
France	496	454	444	444	455	460
Germany	555	474	480	461	500	490
Greece	7	7	7	6	6	7
Ireland	146	142	135	136	145	141
Italy	80	76	73	77	77	77
Netherlands	196	191	184	159	160	155
Portugal	15	16	17	17	18	20
Spain	38	29	25	19	25	20
Sweden	38	37	39	32	34	34
United Kingdom	132	127	152	178	130	150
EUROPEAN UNION	1,958	1,789	1,785	1,757	1,783	1,780
Switzerland	40	38	38	41	41	42
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	40	38	38	41	41	42
Poland	220	180	180	160	162	150
Romania	23	20	14	13	16	17
EASTERN EUROPE	243	200	194	173	178	167
Russia	729	762	732	488	410	350
Ukraine	376	303	312	320	310	300
FORMER SOVIET UNION	1,105	1,065	1,044	808	720	650
Egypt	3	4	5	7	6	8
NORTH AFRICA	3	4	5	7	6	8
India 3/	1,020	1,060	1,110	1,200	1,280	1,350
Japan	76	95	108	80	79	85
ASIA	1,096	1,155	1,218	1,280	1,359	1,435
Australia 4/	111	116	131	147	142	149
New Zealand 5/	269	268	276	297	301	310
OCEANIA	380	384	407	444	443	459
TOTAL	5,667	5,470	5,493	5,311	5,323	5,373

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Year beginning April 1 of year shown.

4/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

5/ Year ending May 31 of year shown.

TABLE 23

CHEESE PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/
Canada	262	262	271	282	282	285
Mexico	395	390	395	410	400	405
United States	2,747	2,943	2,961	3,053	3,125	3,245
NORTH AMERICA	3,404	3,595	3,627	3,745	3,807	3,935
Argentina	290	310	350	385	400	410
Brazil	290	296	310	330	360	375
Venezuela	84	70	72	74	76	76
SOUTH AMERICA	664	676	732	789	836	861
Austria	83	84	84	84	77	75
Belgium-Luxembourg	45	51	52	56	57	58
Denmark	285	290	321	286	311	310
Finland	72	76	77	80	84	81
France	1,500	1,489	1,509	1,541	1,565	1,580
Germany	777	783	821	855	890	900
Greece	210	200	203	202	200	200
Ireland	73	95	94	92	83	88
Italy	885	890	885	913	922	930
Netherlands	610	634	637	648	680	700
Portugal	57	65	65	69	72	75
Spain	152	154	162	160	160	155
Sweden	107	117	126	133	130	134
United Kingdom	303	324	331	326	340	330
EUROPEAN UNION	5,159	5,252	5,367	5,445	5,571	5,616
Switzerland	142	141	138	137	137	138
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	142	141	138	137	137	138
Poland	111	101	113	129	123	120
Romania	97	95	90	91	90	92
EASTERN EUROPE	208	196	203	220	213	212
Russia	394	299	313	285	215	200
Ukraine	162	113	102	100	90	85
FORMER SOVIET UNION	556	412	415	385	305	285
Egypt	293	290	300	305	310	312
NORTH AFRICA	293	290	300	305	310	312
Japan	27	30	32	30	30	30
ASIA	27	30	32	30	30	30
Australia 3/	178	197	211	234	216	225
New Zealand 4/	125	142	145	192	200	215
OCEANIA	303	339	356	426	416	440
TOTAL	10,756	10,931	11,170	11,482	11,625	11,829

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

4/ Year ending May 31 of year shown.

TABLE 24
NONFAT DRY MILK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/
Canada	77	55	52	59	67	65
Mexico	9	12	18	20	30	30
United States	398	396	433	552	550	600
NORTH AMERICA	484	463	503	631	647	695
Argentina	26	25	22	27	30	32
Brazil	55	55	50	45	60	75
Chile	5	4	5	6	6	6
Venezuela	2	3	3	3	3	3
SOUTH AMERICA	88	87	80	81	99	116
Austria	28	28	25	23	26	27
Belgium-Luxembourg	75	52	59	52	54	55
Denmark	17	13	20	20	18	18
Finland	20	15	14	15	13	13
France	453	359	346	347	350	350
Germany	539	395	427	386	400	380
Ireland	188	131	139	135	122	114
Netherlands	52	50	58	38	34	30
Portugal	12	12	10	10	13	14
Spain	30	23	15	13	22	18
Sweden	31	30	37	34	30	30
United Kingdom	143	102	125	134	135	135
EUROPEAN UNION	1,588	1,210	1,275	1,207	1,217	1,184
Switzerland	30	26	25	28	26	26
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	30	26	25	28	26	26
Poland	145	139	156	112	118	120
EASTERN EUROPE	145	139	156	112	118	120
Russia	338	247	230	210	200	190
Ukraine	70	59	53	50	48	47
FORMER SOVIET UNION	408	306	283	260	248	237
China	30	34	30	34	40	40
India 3/	65	65	75	95	100	105
Japan	181	206	222	184	185	190
ASIA	276	305	327	313	325	335
Australia 4/	156	160	179	221	197	210
New Zealand 5/	172	162	150	168	178	180
OCEANIA	328	322	329	389	375	390
TOTAL	3,347	2,858	2,978	3,021	3,055	3,103

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Year beginning April 1 of year shown.

4/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

5/ Year ending May 31 of year shown.

TABLE 25
CASEIN PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/
France	33	36	28	30	36	36
Germany	16	20	13	8	12	10
Ireland	27	40	35	35	39	40
Netherlands	22	25	25	25	24	24
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	1	1
EUROPEAN UNION	99	122	102	99	112	111
Poland	21	14	9	3	2	5
EASTERN EUROPE	21	14	9	3	2	5
Australia 3/	3	4	6	5	7	7
New Zealand 4/	64	74	74	79	70	82
OCEANIA	67	78	80	84	77	89
TOTAL	187	214	191	186	191	205

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Year ending June 30 of year shown.

4/ Year ending May 31 of year shown.

AVOCADO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Avocado production in selected countries in 1995/96 is estimated at 1.15 million tons, 2 percent greater than the 1994/95 harvest and

up 9 percent from 1993/94. Larger crops are forecast for all reporting countries in 1995/96, with the exception of Mexico where a 4-percent downturn in production is forecast.

AVOCADO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Metric tons)

	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1995/96 1/</u>
Mexico	725.0	709.0	773.0	740.0
United States	264.5	130.4	159.9	165.0 2/
Israel	49.5	49.0	51.0	80.0
Chile	45.0	50.0	48.0	62.0
South Africa	37.8	52.2	46.2	50.0
Spain	53.2	51.7	35.1	40.0
Dominican Republic 3/	13.0	14.0	13.0	15.0
Total	1,188.0	1,056.3	1,126.2	1,152.0

1/ Forecast.

2/ The official, survey-based 1995/96 estimate of U.S. avocado production will be available from USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in July 1996. The estimate in the table is derived from a preliminary estimate for California provided by the California Avocado Commission and FAS estimates for Florida and Hawaii.

3/ Export production estimated by FAS agricultural attache in Santo Domingo. Official statistics are not available on avocado production.

Mexico: Mexico is the world's largest producer of avocados. The 1995/96 crop (harvested August 1995 through July 1996) is forecast at 740,000 tons, down 4 percent from 1994/95. The downturn is due to cutbacks in crop maintenance and the off-year in the production cycle. Growing conditions were mostly favorable, but cool weather during the flowering season delayed fruit maturation. Low farmgate prices and rising production costs have forced many marginal producers out of the avocado sector.

Because of the uncertainty surrounding avocado exports (especially to the United States), low domestic prices, and limited water availability in the major producing state of Michoacan, the planting rate of avocado trees has stagnated in recent years. However, given the significant number of trees planted in the late-1980's and the early-1990's, production could expand 20 to 30 percent by the year 2000.

Continued growth in the Mexican avocado industry partially depends upon future access to the U.S. market. USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) currently is reviewing public comments on the proposed opening of the U.S. market to Mexican avocados during the winter months.

United States: Avocado production in the United States for 1994/95 is estimated at 159,900 tons, up 23 percent from 1993/94, but 40 percent less than the record 1992/93 crop. The upturn reflects an on-year in the alternate-bearing cycle, but less-than-optimal weather prevented a more substantial rebound in production. Preliminary assessments for 1995/96 indicate production will exceed the estimated outturn for the current season. However, recent tree blow-downs may temper the initial projection of a 7 to 10 percent increase from 1994/95. Avocados are harvested year-round in California which accounts for 88 percent of forecast production.

The main harvest season in Florida runs from July through February.

Israel: Avocado production for 1995/96 (October/September) is forecast at 80,000 tons, up 57 percent from the revised 1994/95 estimate of 51,000 tons due to favorable weather and greater use of irrigation, which dramatically increased yields from an average of 8 tons per hectare in 1994/95 to an estimated 13 tons in 1995/96. The 1994/95 estimate has been revised downward from the preliminary forecast of 60,000 tons (WAP 1-95) because of lower-than-estimated output due to high temperatures during fruit setting.

Future increases in Israel's avocado production hinge on the availability of planting material--which has been in short supply during the past two seasons--and Israel's share of the European avocado market. Although Israel's market share in Europe is strong, supplies from Spain and Mexico threaten future growth.

Chile: Avocado production in Chile is forecast at 62,000 tons in 1995/96 (January/December), up from 48,000 tons in 1994/95. Output in 1994/95 was reduced following freezing temperatures during July and August 1995 which resulted in early fruit drop and smaller-sized fruit. The upturn forecast for 1995/96 hinges on improved weather in 1996, particularly no widespread frosts.

Harvested area is expected to continue to expand over the next five years as previously planted trees mature. The area planted to avocados in 1995/96 is forecast at 12,850 hectares, up 11 percent from last season; the area harvested is forecast at 6,160 hectares, up 6 percent. The increase in plantings is due to high producer prices for the past few years and a favorable export climate.

Avocados are harvested year-round, but the principal harvest period extends from September through December. In Chile, 95 percent of all commercial avocado trees are planted in the central part of the country--from Region IV through Region VI, including the Metropolitan Region. Most of the expansion in the industry can be attributed to increased plantings of the Hass variety, which now comprises over 55 percent of Chile's total

avocado area.

South Africa: The 1995/96 (November/October) avocado crop is estimated at 50,000 tons, up 8 percent from 1994/95, but less than the record 1993/94 crop of 52,244 tons. Unlike last season's drought-reduced crop, rain in the later part of 1995 significantly improved the production potential for the 1995/96 harvest.

Avocados are harvested year-round in South Africa depending upon the variety, with most of the crop taken off from July through October. The Fuerte variety normally accounts for about 60 percent of the South African crop; the remainder is comprised of the Hass, Ryan, Edranol, and Pinkerton varieties. Approximately 11,200 hectares are planted to avocados in South Africa, mainly in the Eastern Transvaal.

Spain: Avocado production in 1995/96 (July/June) is forecast at 40,000 tons, up 14 percent from last season's drought-reduced crop. The increase in output is due to milder temperatures in peninsular-Spain's avocado areas during the 1995 summer. Although fruit quality and sizing are reportedly good this season, the continued shortage of irrigation water has significantly curbed Spain's long-term production potential.

Although avocados are harvested from October through June, the bulk of the crop is taken off between November and January. Spain's avocado industry is concentrated in Andalucia (mainly in the provinces of Granada and Malaga), which accounts for about 80 percent of the total area planted. The balance is produced in the Canary Islands and, to a lesser extent, in the Levant. The total area devoted to avocado production will likely remain stable over the long term, especially if irrigation water supplies in Andalucia remain scarce.

Dominican Republic: Avocado production (for export) in 1995/96 (June/May) is forecast at 15,000 tons, up 2,000 tons from the drought-reduced 1994/95 crop. The area devoted to commercial production is estimated at nearly 1,900 hectares and is forecast to expand to 2,000 hectares next season. The Dominican Republic is the second-largest exporter of

avocados to the United States, after Chile. Continued growth in the industry is expected as global awareness of avocados expands.

Production of avocados occurs nearly year-round (June through April) in the Dominican Republic, but the main harvest period is from November through December. Although there

are 18 grafted varieties of avocados cultivated in the Dominican Republic, the varieties most popularly grown for export include Simmonds, Popenoe, Semil No. 34 and No. 43, Melendez, Hass, Hall, Booth Lula, and Choquette. Most production for export is irrigated.

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PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

The revised 1995 production estimate for processing tomatoes in 11 major producing countries is 21.18 million tons, up 1 percent from 1994. The upturn reflects a 59-percent increase in Turkey's processing tomato crop, along with marginal increases in the United States, Brazil, and Chile, which offset declines in Italy and Spain.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States: Processing tomato production for 1995 is estimated at 10.23 million tons, off 2 percent from 1994. The downturn was precipitated by below-average yields in California and Michigan because of inclement weather, which more than offset a marginal increase in the total U.S. area harvested.

Mexico: Production of processing tomatoes in 1995 is estimated at 275,000 tons, down 21 percent from 1994. Reduced plantings, partially because of bumper crops in the United States--Mexico's largest export market--led to the downturn in processing tomato production. Early-season assessments of the 1996 crop, to be harvested in the spring, point to output equaling 1995's 275,000 tons. It is unlikely that a significant expansion in Mexico's tomato production will take place in the next three to five years because of high production costs, limited water supplies in Sinaloa, limited credit availability, and low domestic prices.

Brazil: Processing tomato production for 1995 is estimated at 965,000 tons, up 10 percent from 1994 because of favorable growing conditions and higher yields. The preliminary 1996 forecast for processing tomatoes is 1.1 million tons, an increase of 14 percent from 1995. Higher yields are forecast for 1996 because of improved grower prices resulting from increased industry demand for processing tomatoes. Brazil's production of tomatoes for industrial use continues to be below the industry's annual requirements. The difference is supplemented through imports of tomato paste--mostly from Chile and Argentina.

Chile: Processing tomato production in 1995 is estimated at 902,000 tons, up 21 percent

from 1994, because of a 6-percent increase in harvested area and a 15-percent jump in yields. The area increase was precipitated by favorable export prospects for processed tomato products and the current profitability of tomatoes compared to competing crops. The area planted to processing tomatoes is forecast to increase an additional 10 percent in 1996, to 13,450 hectares, potentially boosting production to 1.0 million tons. After 1996, the area planted to processing tomatoes is expected to stabilize as a result of the tight labor situation and the fact that the tomato processing industry is operating near full capacity.

MEDITERRANEAN AREA

European Union: The 1995 harvest of processing tomatoes in the major producing countries of the European Union (EU) is estimated at 6.6 million tons, down 6 percent from 1994 because of significantly smaller crops in Italy and Spain. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform for Mediterranean products, currently being discussed in Brussels, is close to being settled. The CAP reform is likely to include measures to improve product quality, revamp the organization of the processing sector, and change the current market organization. It is unlikely the EU production quota system will be altered since it is widely believed within the EU that the quota system is the best way to control output. The EU's 1995 minimum grower prices for processing tomatoes, in ECU terms, were increased 19 percent, to 9.549 ECU per 100 kilograms for tomatoes to be processed into paste, juice, or non-whole products; 15.807 ECU per 100 kilograms for whole San Marzano variety tomatoes; and 12.161 for whole Roma variety tomatoes and tomatoes for producing flakes. There was no change in the overall EU production quota, which remained at the 1992 level of 6,561,787 tons.

Italy: Despite a 13-percent increase in harvested area, output of processing tomatoes in Italy is estimated to have declined 4 percent

in 1995, to 3.4 million tons. Low spring temperatures and heavy rains in August resulted in poor yields and a late harvest. Quality also was adversely affected by the inclement weather, but remained within the EU required standard.

Greece: The 1995 production estimate for processing tomatoes in Greece remains unchanged from the June 1995 estimate (WAP 6-95) of 1.2 million tons, but up slightly from 1994. Growing conditions were favorable in 1995 and tomato quality was above average.

Spain: Production of processing tomatoes for 1995 is estimated at 965,000 tons, down 9 percent from the June 1995 estimate and down 20 percent from 1994. Dry weather throughout Spain's tomato-producing areas, coupled with large carry-over stocks of processed tomato products, resulted in a 13-percent reduction in harvested area in 1995. Irrigation water levels for 1996 remain low, despite rains in the tomato-producing areas during November and December which alleviated the drought.

Portugal: Output of processing tomatoes in 1995 is estimated at 831,000 tons, down 4 percent from the record crop of 865,000 in

1994. Yields remained high in 1995 because of favorable weather and the increased use of drip irrigation systems. Crop quality and color were reportedly good.

France: Production of processing tomatoes in 1995 is estimated at 285,000 tons, unchanged from the June 1995 forecast, but up slightly from 1994, primarily because of a 2-percent increase in planted area. The area expansion reflects the continuing effort by growers to increase production and utilize more of their EU-allotted processing tomato quota of 392,406 tons.

Turkey: The revised estimate for Turkey's 1995 processing tomato crop is nearly 2.0 million tons, up 18 percent from the preliminary forecast in June 1995 and up 59 percent from 1994. Although data are not available, planted area reportedly increased significantly in 1995 in response to continued strong demand from processors. The demand from processors was fueled by last year's attractive export prices and high domestic prices due to tight supplies. Generally favorable weather during the growing season resulted in normal yields. However, wet weather in September during the harvest led to some losses and idle capacity.

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TABLE 26

TOMATO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(Hectares/1,000 Metric tons)

	Production for Fresh Market			Production for Processing			
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Production	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Production	
WESTERN HEMISPHERE							
United States							
1993	56,010	54,490	1,615	128,040	124,482	8,778	
1994	55,190	53,670	1,662	140,650	137,620	10,471	
1995	55,000	53,310	1,490	145,320	139,210	10,230	
Mexico	1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	1993	72,000	69,000	1,370	8,000	7,000	
	1994	67,000	64,500	1,220	8,000	7,500	
	1995	70,300	68,500	1,500	7,500	6,000	
Brazil	1996 1/	68,000	66,000	1,400	7,000	6,000	
1993	38,882	NA	1,630	16,118	NA	670	
1994	40,773	NA	1,800	20,787	NA	878	
1995	39,650	NA	1,622	20,280	NA	965	
Chile	1996 1/	41,250	NA	1,700	20,250	NA	
1993	8,223	8,223	315	9,400	9,400	611	
1994	9,837	9,837	325	11,590	11,590	745	
1995	10,684	10,684	353	12,230	12,230	902	
Total	1996 1/	10,750	10,750	362	13,450	13,450	1,007
1993	175,115	NA	4,930	161,558	NA	10,399	
1994	172,800	NA	5,007	181,027	NA	12,444	
1995	NA	NA	NA	185,330	NA	12,372	
1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
MEDITERRANEAN							
European Union							
Italy							
1993	40,000	38,000	2,000	75,000	70,000	3,500	
1994	40,000	38,000	2,000	80,000	75,000	3,500	
1995	40,000	38,000	1,950	90,000	85,000	3,350	
Spain	1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	1993	35,100	35,100	1,912	22,000	22,000	894
	1994	34,100	34,100	1,850	27,500	27,500	1,212
	1995	30,700	30,700	1,721	23,900	23,900	965
Greece	1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1993	16,698	16,698	767	20,950	20,950	1,056	
1994	16,200	16,200	750	20,500	20,500	1,145	
1995	16,700	16,700	760	20,500	20,500	1,150	
Portugal	1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1993	1,250	1,250	80	9,200	9,200	501	
1994	1,350	1,350	98	14,000	14,000	865	
France	1995	1,350	1,350	98	14,000	14,000	831
	1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1993	5,500	5,500	508	5,680	5,680	238	
1994	5,080	5,080	549	5,530	5,530	277	
1995	5,030	5,030	527	5,650	5,650	285	
Subtotal EU	1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
1993	98,548	96,548	5,267	132,830	127,830	6,189	
1994	96,730	94,730	5,247	147,530	142,530	6,999	
1995	93,780	91,780	5,056	154,050	149,050	6,581	
1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

TABLE 26, Continued

	Production for Fresh Market			Production for Processing		
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Production	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Production
Turkey						
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,050
1994	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,225
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,950
1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Israel						
1993	1,804	1,804	157	2,600	2,600	205
1994	1,800	1,800	140	2,800	2,800	259
1995	1,800	1,800	140	3,000	3,000	277
1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Mediterranean						
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,444
1994	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,483
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,808
1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL SELECTED COUNTRIES						
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17,843
1994	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20,927
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21,180
1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1/ Forecast.

DURUM WHEAT SITUATION

Durum wheat production for 1995/96 in selected durum-producing countries is estimated at 21.49 million tons, down 1.99 million or 8 percent from last year. World area is estimated at 13.43 million hectares, marginally lower than last season while yield is estimated at 1.60 tons per hectare, down 8 percent from 1994/95.

The world's two major durum-producing areas are the Mediterranean Basin and the North American Great Plains. The European Union (EU-15), Canada, and the United States account for nearly two-thirds of the global production. Approximately 4 percent of all wheat grown is durum and is produced primarily in the 13 countries discussed below. The 1995/96 crop is estimated to be significantly lower than last year due to reductions for the EU-15, Morocco, Russia, and Kazakhstan.

United States: Durum wheat production for 1995/96 is estimated at 2.78 million tons, up 0.15 million or 6 percent from last year's crop. About 5 percent of all U.S. wheat grown in 1995/96 was durum, compared to a five-year average of 4 percent, and over 75 percent of the U.S. durum wheat crop is produced in North Dakota. Harvested area is estimated at 1.36 million hectares, up 0.26 million or 23 percent from last year and the highest since the 1.42 million hectares harvested in 1990/91. Area had been trending lower, but over the past two years it has increased. This increase is due to durum prices maintaining a premium over hard red spring wheat. During the spring of 1995, the Northern Plains was inundated with excess precipitation and cool temperatures which delayed sowings and was followed by hot, dry weather. The unfavorable weather reduced yield to an estimated 2.05 tons/hectare, the lowest level since 1.67 tons in 1989/90. The durum harvest was not completed until October.

EU-15: Durum wheat output for 1995/96 is estimated at 6.40 million tons, down 0.69 million or 10 percent from 1994/95. Production decreases are estimated for most EU member States with the notable exception of Italy. Total area is estimated at 2.66 million hectares, down 0.15 million or 5 percent from last season. The EU saw production shift to more traditional areas because supplementary per hectare subsidies are not permitted outside the traditional areas under the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Much of the gain in area in the year prior to CAP reforms

was outside the traditional areas.

French production of durum in 1995/96 fell to 1.01 million tons, down 23,000 or 2 percent from 1994/95. Harvested area dropped 3 percent from 1994/95 to an estimated 0.23 million hectares. Yield is virtually unchanged at 4.43 tons per hectare. Durum production is now more concentrated in the southern part of France than it has been in previous years because of changes in the EU support system.

In Italy, the durum wheat crop is estimated at 4.10 million tons, 5 percent more than in 1994/95. This increase is mainly due to expanded planted area. As expected, durum plantings increased in both central and southern regions as land previously frozen under the voluntary 5-year set-aside program became available. Harvested area for 1995/96 is estimated at 1.50 million hectares, up 3 percent from last season. This increase in area more than offset the decline in plantings in northern Italy where under the new CAP supplementary per hectare subsidies were not permitted. Intensive rains in late spring alleviated the earlier dry conditions and buoyed yield to 2.73 tons per hectare, up 2 percent from 1994/95.

In Greece, the 1995/96 durum crop is estimated at 0.92 million tons, down 16 percent from last year due to a reduction in area and yield. Area is estimated at 0.45 million hectares, 6 percent lower than in 1994/95. Area was reduced because of limits on area required by the CAP and the shift to cotton.

Canada: Production of durum wheat in Canada for 1995/96 is estimated at 4.73 million tons, up marginally from the harvest of a year earlier despite a small decline in area. Durum area is estimated at 2.17 million hectares, down 0.12 million hectares or 5 percent from last season as producers shifted into more profitable crops such as spring wheat and canola. Untimely rains in the spring delayed plantings, but good weather in the fall was beneficial for the harvest and resulted in higher yield.

Former Soviet Union: Russia and Kazakhstan are the primary producers of durum in the former Soviet Union. Neither State publishes durum area or production estimates; however, Russia's durum production for 1995/96 is estimated at 1.6 million

Former Soviet Union: Russia and Kazakhstan are the primary producers of durum in the former Soviet Union. Neither State publishes durum area or production estimates; however, Russia's durum production for 1995/96 is estimated at 1.6 million tons, down 11 percent from the last season. In Kazakhstan, production is estimated at 0.5 million tons, down 33 percent from 1994/95. Area has been declining as producers take marginal land out of production. This season, Russia and Kazakhstan's durum wheat production declined significantly due to drought. Durum is grown mainly in northern Kazakhstan and southern Russia, particularly in the lower Volga Valley.

India: Durum production for 1995/96 is estimated at a record 1.90 million tons, up 0.20 million or 12 percent from last year due to increases in harvested area and yield. Favorable weather during the growing season boosted yield to a record level. Durum wheat is on the rise in India and producers are becoming aware of the demand for durum and are attempting to separate it from other wheat types. Punjab and Madhya Pradesh grow about 90 percent of India's durum wheat.

Turkey: Durum output for 1995/96 is estimated at 1.30 million tons, up 0.23 million or 21 percent from last year's crop. Favorable rainfall and temperatures led to a 14-percent increase in yield over last year, to 1.63 tons per hectare. Harvested area is estimated at 0.80 million hectares, up 7 percent from last season as farmers increased total wheat area in response to higher support prices and a government effort to increase stocks. Thrace (European Turkey) and central Anatolia produce the bulk of Turkey's durum harvest. The "sunni" insect, which regularly infests the crop, was relatively inactive this year compared to previous years. About 10 percent of the total wheat crop is thought to be durum, although estimates vary since durum production is not broken out in Turkish official statistics and production is often not marketed.

Algeria: The 1995/96 durum crop is estimated at 0.90 million tons, up 0.30 million or 50 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. Although unfavorable weather occurred in many parts of the durum growing areas, an "overplanting" of durum (due to high support prices and a favorable start of the growing

season) offset the effects of drought. Harvested area is estimated 1.05 million hectares, up 50 percent from 1994/95. Almost 70 percent of the total area sown to wheat is durum, which is primarily located in the eastern and central production areas.

Morocco: The durum output for 1995/96 is estimated at 0.50 million tons, down 1.84 million or 79 percent from the 1994/95 record crop. Three of the past four years (including 1995/96) were characterized by inadequate rainfall during the growing season, which kept yield potential to a minimum--0.63 tons per hectare this season. Durum area has been relatively stagnant for the last decade, averaging about 1.10 million hectares, but the severity of the 1995/96 drought slashed harvested area to its lowest levels in over 35 years--0.80 million hectares.

Tunisia: Durum production for 1995/96 is estimated at 0.5 million tons, up 60,000 or 14 percent from the previous season's drought-reduced crop. For the second consecutive year, the country experienced insufficient rainfall, although yield is estimated to have been slightly higher than the year before at 1.25 tons per hectare. Harvested area is estimated at 0.40 million hectares, unchanged from 1994/95, but half the average area. About three-fourths of all wheat grown is durum and production is centered in the northern regions of Bizerte, Le Kef, Mateur, Jendouba, and Beja.

Syria: Durum production for 1995/96 is estimated at 0.28 million tons, up 40,000 or 15 percent from 1994/95. Harvested area is nearly the same as the previous season, but yield is higher as more of the crop was brought into irrigation. The USDA has revised its recent production series to reflect new information concerning Syria's durum wheat production. Previously, it was estimated that about 25 percent of the total wheat crop was durum; however, now less than 10 percent of the total wheat crop is estimated to be durum wheat.

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TABLE 27

DURUM WHEAT in SELECTED COUNTRIES

Harvested Area

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
(Thousand hectares)												
Total	10,119	10,230	10,081	13,567	12,822	15,111	15,685	15,989	14,278	12,906	13,461	13,434
United States	1,303	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,152	1,500	1,419	1,294	991	850	1,099	1,357
Foreign	8,816	8,978	8,829	12,315	11,670	13,611	14,266	14,695	13,287	12,056	12,362	12,077
Algeria	1,226	1,109	978	994	665	1,010	1,060	1,150	1,200	1,000	700	1,050
Argentina	40	73	32	42	45	43	22	33	30	45	50	50
Canada	1,680	1,740	1,845	2,186	2,266	2,611	2,092	1,992	1,459	1,441	2,287	2,165
France	125	166	255	311	269	297	395	499	426	222	233	228
Germany	6	15	25	23	12	13	10	16	16	10	11	7
Greece	312	372	372	471	500	515	520	674	674	450	480	450
Italy	1,798	1,739	1,865	1,895	1,783	1,800	1,702	1,680	1,531	1,410	1,455	1,500
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	10	23	26	17	18
Spain	125	120	105	107	110	129	190	468	630	620	610	450
United Kingdom	7	11	6	6	6	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
European Union	2,373	2,423	2,628	2,813	2,680	2,781	2,829	3,362	3,305	2,731	2,809	2,662
Morocco	1,123	1,116	1,192	1,110	1,105	1,170	1,250	1,245	1,088	1,134	1,336	800
Syria	300	370	400	350	370	250	380	400	330	275	280	280
Tunisia	784	857	454	820	239	446	733	893	835	780	400	400
Turkey	1,290	1,290	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200	920	810	720	750	800
Russia	NA	NA	NA	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,100
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	NA	1,200	1,500	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,200	1,000	1,000	1,000
India	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	700	700	730	730	750	770

TABLE 28

DURUM WHEAT in SELECTED COUNTRIES

Yield

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
Total	1.63	1.62	1.89	1.66	1.38	1.40	1.71	1.82	1.78	1.55	1.74	1.60
United States	2.16	2.45	2.13	2.08	1.06	1.67	2.35	2.19	2.67	2.26	2.40	2.05
Foreign	1.55	1.50	1.86	1.62	1.41	1.37	1.64	1.79	1.71	1.50	1.69	1.55
Algeria	0.66	0.97	0.81	0.78	0.62	0.84	0.54	1.09	1.08	0.80	0.86	0.86
Argentina	2.75	2.26	1.88	2.14	1.82	1.33	2.27	2.82	2.50	2.22	2.20	2.00
Canada	1.26	1.13	2.11	1.84	0.87	1.57	2.01	2.30	2.15	2.33	2.05	2.18
France	4.73	4.57	4.16	4.46	4.01	4.55	5.06	5.09	4.40	3.78	4.43	4.43
Germany	4.67	5.80	4.40	4.35	5.50	5.08	4.70	4.94	4.31	4.60	5.45	5.71
Greece	2.92	1.78	2.55	2.46	2.32	2.18	1.92	2.82	1.56	1.44	2.29	2.04
Italy	2.57	2.21	2.38	2.36	2.20	1.70	2.15	3.06	2.83	2.70	2.68	2.73
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.20	1.91	0.88	1.82
Spain	3.41	2.55	2.40	2.81	3.10	2.66	3.19	2.85	2.01	1.19	1.57	0.67
United Kingdom	4.29	1.18	4.00	4.00	4.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
European Union	2.78	2.34	2.60	2.65	2.46	2.16	2.59	3.29	2.61	2.24	2.52	2.40
Morocco	1.04	1.08	1.66	1.01	1.60	1.51	1.29	1.78	0.63	0.56	1.75	0.63
Syria	0.83	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.27	0.90	0.92	0.81	1.05	1.24	0.86	0.98
Tunisia	0.74	1.25	0.83	1.30	0.70	0.75	1.22	1.59	1.58	1.41	1.10	1.25
Turkey	1.55	1.48	1.54	1.77	1.35	1.67	1.63	1.54	1.25	1.25	1.60	1.63
Russia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.00	1.00	0.75	1.25	1.00	0.90	0.76
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.80	0.75	0.50	1.33	0.83	0.75	0.50
India	NA	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.27	2.47						

January 1996

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 29

DURUM WHEAT in SELECTED COUNTRIES

Production

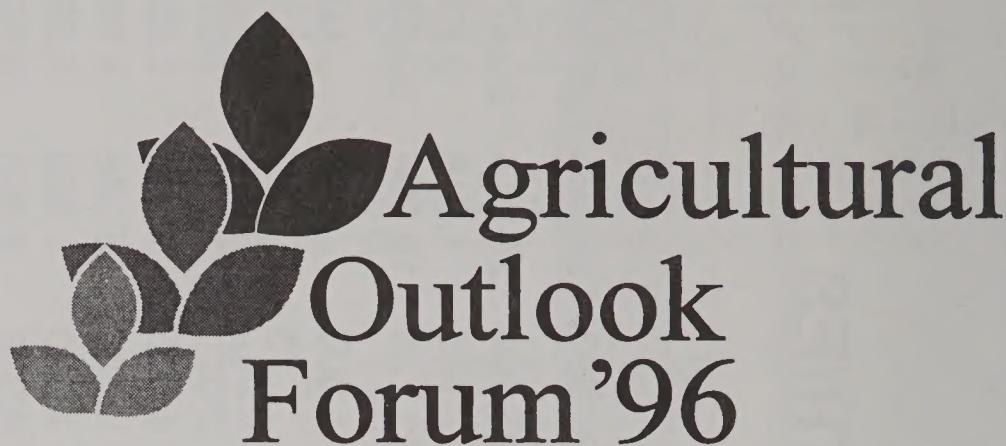
	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	(thousand tons)
Total	16,444	16,540	19,048	22,518	17,694	21,091	26,757	29,170	25,380	20,014	23,471	21,486	
United States	2,815	3,062	2,665	2,598	1,220	2,510	3,332	2,829	2,645	1,918	2,633	2,782	
Foreign	13,629	13,478	16,383	19,920	16,474	18,581	23,425	26,341	22,735	18,096	20,838	18,704	
Algeria	804	1,072	790	777	415	850	575	1,250	1,300	800	600	900	
Argentina	110	165	60	90	82	57	50	93	75	100	110	100	
Canada	2,110	1,960	3,897	4,014	1,979	4,098	4,197	4,586	3,138	3,358	4,689	4,730	
France	591	759	1,060	1,386	1,080	1,350	2,000	2,540	1,875	840	1,032	1,009	
Germany	28	87	110	100	66	66	47	79	69	46	60	40	
Greece	912	661	950	1,161	1,160	1,122	1,000	1,900	1,050	650	1,100	920	
Italy	4,618	3,851	4,431	4,476	3,924	3,066	3,663	5,139	4,328	3,800	3,900	4,100	
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	12	44	23	31	30	20
Spain	426	306	252	301	341	343	607	1,335	1,267	740	960	300	
United Kingdom	30	13	24	24	24	24	7	10	10	10	10	10	
European Union	6,605	5,677	6,827	7,448	6,595	6,001	7,339	11,047	8,622	6,117	7,092	6,399	
Morocco	1,171	1,200	1,981	1,126	1,766	1,767	1,617	2,216	682	631	2,342	500	
Syria	250	430	450	400	470	225	350	325	345	340	240	275	
Tunisia	584	1,069	378	1,065	167	333	897	1,424	1,323	1,100	440	500	
Turkey	1,995	1,905	2,000	2,000	2,300	1,750	2,000	1,500	1,250	1,150	1,075	1,300	
Russia	NA	NA	1,800	1,500	2,000	2,500	1,500	2,500	2,000	1,800	1,600		
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	1,200	1,200	1,500	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,000	750	500		
India	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,900	

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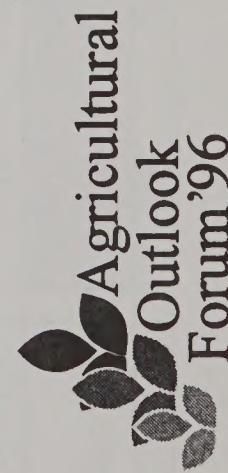
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